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ABSTRACT

This document explains the functioning of Polish institutions under control of the Ministry of Higher Education and other ministries and enumerates important proposed steps for reforms in Polish higher education. A major portion of the study contains detailed tables of statistics on the curriculums, enrollments, and graduations of various Polish institutions. Emphasis is placed on admission to higher education, student activities, facilities, programs of studies in higher schools, graduate study, and planned reforms and development in Polish higher education. Detailed appendices include statistical data. Related document is HE 004 568. (Author/MJM)

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN POLAND

Part II: Rules of Admissions, Student Activities, and Curriculums

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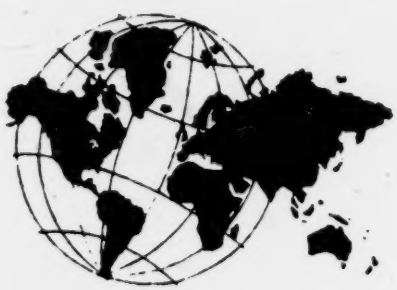

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Preface

The previously published *Higher Education in Poland, Part I: Organization and Administration*, and the present *Part II: Rules of Admissions, Student Activities, and Curriculums*, constitut an Office of Education study on the Polish system of higher learning.

Part II explains the functioning of Polish institutions under control of the Ministry of Higher Education and other ministries, and enumerates important proposed steps for reforms in Polish higher education. A major portion of the study contains detailed tables of statistics on the curriculums, enrollments, and graduations of various Polish institutions.

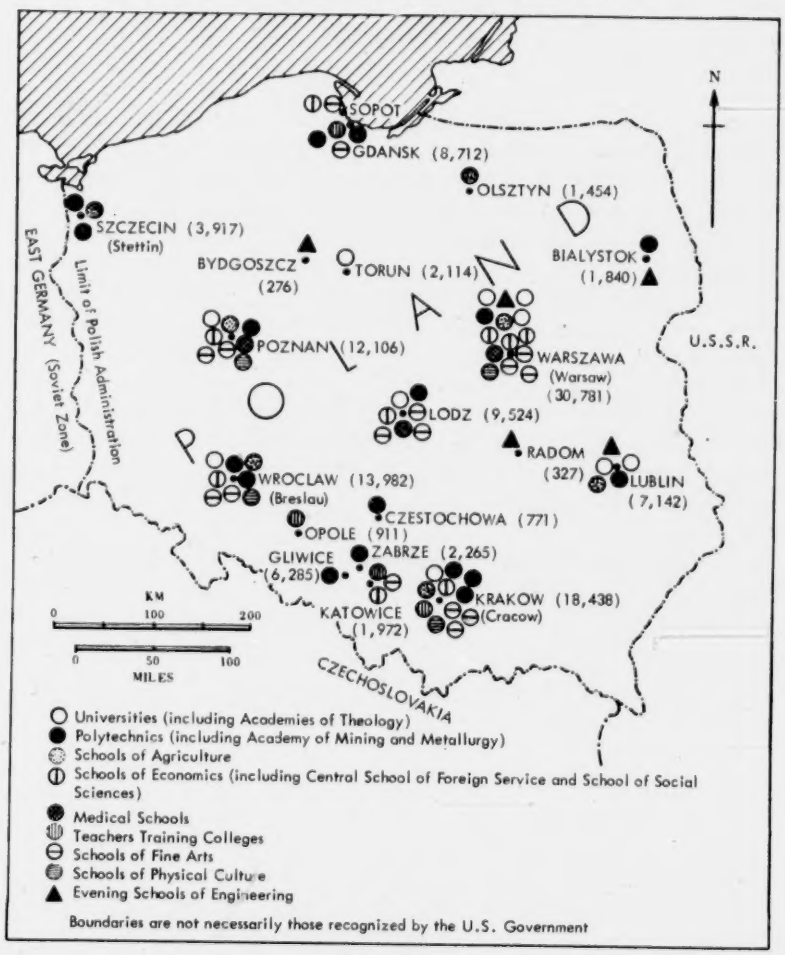
It is intended that the study, Higher Education in Poland, should provide basic information for specialists on Eastern Europe, comparative educators, and officials in U.S. universities and colleges concerned with academic exchanges and evaluation of foreign credentials.

Sources for Part II are the same as those listed in the preface of Part I, including information obtained by the authors personally on their visit to Poland in 1961.

SEYMOUR M. ROSEN

Institutions of Higher Education in Poland, 1960

(Figures in parentheses are total enrollments in major cities)



Adaptation of map from *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland.* Warsaw: Ministry of Higher Education. 1961.

Admission to Higher Education

Admission to higher education in Poland is determined by the central government on the basis of planning to meet economic and other requirements and according to the higher school facilities available. The Minister of Higher Education, after consideration of skilled manpower requirements and consultation with higher school officials, decides on the number of students who can be accepted for a given year in a particular branch of studies. The Department of Planning and Organization of the Ministry of Higher Education sets up quotas of available places in each higher school by specialty, and determines the kinds of entrance examinations to be given for each field.

Students in applying may choose from specific fields, but problems have developed between the interests of the students and the requirements of the government in certain fields. There are indications, for example, that from the government's point of view, too many applicants are interested in architecture and languages, and too few in mathematics and physics; and, while an adequate number of applicants are interested in electronics and chemical engineering, not enough apply for mechanical engineering and agricultural studies.

Polish sociologists are engaged in research on student motivation, which may be useful in determining admissions. Sociological research is currently concerned with such questions as: How does a student live? What does he read? How does he spend his time? Why did he select a certain field of study?

The flow of applicants to selected fields of study is controlled not only by limitation on openings available, but also by the competitive offer of higher stipends from industry in hard-to-fill fields. Stipends, a form of scholarship, are of two major types—those given by the government, which cover an academic year of 10 months, called regular stipends, and those given by factories, sponsored stipends, covering a full 12-month year. Factory stipends are higher than regular stipends, are more popular with students, but require work in the factory from which the stipend is accepted for a fixed period following graduation—1 year for every year of the sponsored scholarship. Room and board in higher institutions are charged to students unless covered by stipends. Medical care is free.

Students are considered for admission to higher studies who have a certificate of maturity, or its equivalent, connoting completion of secondary education. Acceptance by higher schools generally depends on the results of entrance examinations, and may depend also on the completion of vocational practice or work. There are some exceptions to the entrance examination requirement, as specified in the official *Informator* 1962–63 (issued by the Polish Ministry of Higher Education).

Graduates of secondary schools may be excused from taking an entrance examination if—

1. They are winners of the Mathematics or Physics Olympiads (national competitions) and are applying for acceptance to one of the following faculties: mathematics, physics, or chemistry in the universities and higher pedagogical schools or to any of the optional faculties of the higher technical schools.

2. They are winners of the Chemistry Olympiads and are applying for acceptance for chemistry or geology study in universities; for chemistry study in higher pedagogical schools; to one of the following faculties in the higher technical schools: chemistry, consumer chemistry, ceramics, metallurgy, casting, textiles, or sanitary engineering; for geology study to the agriculture faculty (particularly the department of agricultural-consumer technology) or to the dairy faculty of higher agricultural schools; to the faculties of commercial science or economic engineering of the agricultural consumer industry of the higher schools of economics; or to the pharmacy faculty of the medical academies.

Moreover, participants in the mathematics, physics, and chemistry olympiads who have passed the semifinals are accepted in those fields without an entrance examination by universities and higher pedagogical schools.

Entrance examinations, written and oral, vary according to field of study. In the humanities and social sciences, examinations are given most frequently in Polish literature and history; for physical sciences and engineering fields, in mathematics and physics. Usually, there is a written examination in one subject and an oral examination in two other courses, all generally related to the field of higher study for which the student is applying.

Additional requirements for applicants in some fields of study are psychological examinations and IQ tests. Polish education officials are using American intelligence tests as a whole, and are currently "testing the tests."

The specific subjects for which entrance examinations are required for the first year of Polish higher schools are listed in the table which follows.

Table 1.—First-year entrance examinations, oral and written, for Polish higher schools: Academic year, 1962–63

A. Universities and Higher Pedagogical Schools

Field of study	Written examination	Oral examination	
Law	Polish literature.	History.	Geography.
Polish philology and library science.	Polish literature.	Polish literature.	History.
Russian philology	Russian language.	Russian language.	Polish literature.
Germanic philology	German language.	German language.	Polish literature.
English philology	English language.	English language.	Polish literature.
Romanic philology	French language.	French language.	Polish literature.
Slavic philology	A modern foreign language to be chosen by the candidate.	The foreign language chosen for the written examination.	Polish literature.
Oriental philology	2 foreign languages (chosen by candidate).	2 foreign languages chosen for written examination.	Grammar of Polish language.
Byelorussian philology	Byelorussian literature (in Byelorussian language), Russian language, German, English, French, Latin (chosen by candidate).	Byelorussian literature, with elements of grammar.	Polish literature.
Ukrainian philology	Russian language, German, English, French, Latin (chosen by candidate).	Ukrainian language, with elements of grammar.	Polish literature.
Classical philology	Latin.	Latin, with elements of ancient history.	Polish literature.
History	History.	History, with elements of Polish literature.	Geography.
Archeology and ethnography.	History.	History.	Geography.
History of art	History.	History and rudimentary knowledge about Polish art and culture.	Polish literature.
Fine arts	History. Freehand drawing.	Rudimentary knowledge about Polish art and culture.	Polish literature.
Musicology	Polish literature.	Polish literature.	Theory of music, harmony, musical forms in historical development as well as examinations to prove musical aptitude.
Psychology	Polish literature.	Polish literature.	Biology.
Pedagogy	Polish literature.	Polish literature.	History or biology or physics (chosen by candidate).
Philosophy	Polish literature or history, biology, physics (chosen by candidate).	Subject chosen for written examination.	Logic.
Sociology	History or Polish literature (chosen by the candidate).	Subject chosen for written examination.	Foreign language (chosen by candidate).
Political economy	Mathematics.	History.	Mathematics.
Economics of industry	History.	Geography.	Mathematics.
Trade—commercial science.	History.	Geography.	Mathematics.
Work organization and sociology of industry.	History or Polish literature (chosen by candidate).	Subject chosen for written examination.	Foreign language (chosen by candidate).
Mathematics	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Physics.
Physics and geophysics.	Physics.	Physics.	Mathematics.
Astronomy	Physics.	Mathematics.	Fundamentals of astronomy.
Chemistry	Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Physics.
Biology, biochemistry, microbiology.	Biology.	Biology.	Chemistry.
Geography	Geography.	Geography.	Physics.
Geology	Geography.	Physics.	Chemistry.
Engineering geology and hydrogeology.	Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.
Technical education	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Physics.
Journalism (graduate study).	Impromptu theme to prove journalism ability.	Knowledge of Poland and the contemporary world.	

Table 1.—First-year entrance examinations, oral and written, for Polish higher schools: Academic year, 1962–63—Continued

B. Higher Schools of Economics

Field of study	Written examination	Oral examination	
Foreign trade, maritime	2 modern foreign languages, history.	Geography.	Mathematics.
Engineering-economics of consumer industry.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Chemistry.
Remaining faculties	History.	Geography.	Mathematics.

C. Polytechnics

Field of study	Written examination	Oral examination	
Architecture	Mathematics. Drawing.	Mathematics.	
Economics of road transportation.	History.	Geography.	Mathematics.
Remaining studies	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Physics.

D. Higher Schools of Agricultur

Field of study	Written examination	Oral examination	
Agriculture: animal husbandry, gardening, fishing, forestry, economics-agricultural.	Biology, mathematics.	Mathematics.	
Veterinary	Biology.	Biology.	Chemistry.
Agricultural-consumer technology.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Chemistry.
Dairying, wood technology, water melioration, geodesy in agriculture.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Physics.

E. Higher Schools of Physical Education

Field of study	Written examination	Oral examination	
Physical education	Polish language.	Knowlege about Poland and contemporary world.	Biology, chemistry, or physics (chosen by candidate), and proof of ability in gymnastics, sports, light athletics, swimming.

F. Required Examinations in Other Institutions

Medical Academies

All fields of medical study require entrance examinations in biology, physics, and chemistry.

Higher Schools of Art

These require for entrance:
A practical examination.
Written examination on a theme connected with the chosen field of study.
Oral examination on knowledge of the humanities in the chosen field of study.

Student Activities

The currently effective Law Governing Higher Schools, Articles 52 to 76 (app. A) enumerates the rights, duties, and disciplinary responsibilities of students in Polish higher schools. The regulations indicate government control of student organizations, and concern of the state with student activities generally.

The chief youth organizations for higher school students are the Socialist Youth Union (ZMS), Rural Youth Union (ZMW), and Polish Student Association (ZSP). *Trybuna Ludu*, the leading newspaper of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR), or Communist Party, reported on January 25, 1963:

> The ZMS has at present approximately 25,000 students, the ZMW—about 13,000; thus more than 40 percent of all [higher school] students belong to ideological-political organizations. The ZSP numbers at present approximately 95,000 members. Many students are also active in scientific circles, in the AZS (Students Sports Union), and other social organizations. Thus a total of approximately 80 percent of students are taking part in various forms of social or political activity.

Facilities

The following information on student facilities and activities, provided the authors by the Polish Ministry of Higher Education, includes a description of student homes, student canteens, medical facilities and assistance, and of student vacation and sports activities.[1]

Student homes (*Dormitories*).—Some 60 percent of all Polish university students live in student homes under supervision and control of the university schools. For the most part, three to four students live in one room, although some rooms accommodate one or two persons. On the average, there are about 5 square meters of living space per student in the rooms. Student homes have study rooms, clubrooms and clubs, so-called "isolated rooms," sanitary stations, and medical cabinets. The study rooms, quiet and suitably equipped, are designed to help students in preparing their assignments for class lectures and exercises.

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[1] For further description of Polish student activities and facilities, written especially for students from abroad in Poland, see: *Foreign Students in Poland*, by Halina Zalewska-Trafiszowa. Warsaw: Polonia Publishing House, 1962, 151 p.

The clubrooms and clubs are for relaxation, with newspapers, radio, and television sets. Students can dance there, organize discussions, and other entertainment. "Isolated rooms" are found in most student homes, and medical cabinets are provided in the larger homes. Those living in a student's home who are stricken by a minor illness are placed in the isolated rooms. The sanitary stations provide injections, X-ray, and other treatments.

The majority of student homes are housing blocks built in the postwar period. Some are old buildings adapted for housing students, but lacking required facilities and installations. The new housing program for student homes aims at replacing old buildings by new ones, and increasing the dwelling space to 6 square meters per student.

Student canteens.—The task of student canteens is to insure the students inexpensive meals with variety and adequate calorie content, according to medical recommendations. About 70 percent of the students avail themselves of student canteen services. Canteens are housed either in the student homes or in the vicinity of the university schools. Some are administered by institutions (cooperatives) set up for this propose, and others remain under the direct administration of university schools.

Some canteens serve only lunches, others serve also breakfast and supper. Special diet canteens have been organized for students for whom physicians have prescribed diets. In addition, there are canteens in student semisanitoria, in which high caloric meals are served to sick students under treatment.

At present, because of the sufficiently developed network of student canteens, the main efforts of the state are directed toward the modernization of installations and equipment of the canteens, as well as the improvement of the quality of the meals.

Medical assistance.—Polish students benefit from various forms of medical assistance. There is a network of dispensaries and outpatient clinics in every student center, exclusively for the students, who receive free medical consultations and treatment (injections, X-ray, analyses, etc.).

Students ill with tuberculosis are directed to semisanatoria, which may be either entire student homes or parts of them, maintained exclusively for students having this disease. These semisanatoria can accommodate at present about 1,200 students.

The students can also avail themselves of general health services, and when necessary, they are directed to general hospitals where they receive care free of charge. In addition, the Polish Students Association places students in general sanatoria and resorts, covering the costs involved out of subsidies granted by the state. Such treatments last from 3 to 4 weeks, treatment and maintenance costs covered entirely by state funds. Some 1,900 students benefit yearly from this sanatoria and resorts program.

Student vacation programs.—About 11,000 students avail themselves every summer of Polish student vacation programs which provide free sojourns in mountain and seaside resorts, in the Mazury lake region, and in other localities. The program is administered by the Polish Students Association through state subsidy funds. Vacations are organized in the houses of the state enterprise, "Vacations for Working People Fund," as well as in summer student homes. Touring and camping vacations are popular; for example, the international student camps, where groups of foreign students spend time with Polish students. In the "specialization vacation," foreign language students converse together, and with lecturers, in the languages being studied.

Physical education and sports.—A broad physical education program also serves to improve the health and physical fitness of students. The physically fit youth interested in sports are affiliated with the Academic Sports Association, whose aim is to popularize sports among the masses of students and thus to promote high level athletic performance.

Programs of Studies in Higher Schools

According to the Law of 1958 Governing Higher Schools, the Minister of Higher Education establishes the fundamental course work of Polish higher schools and the framework of scientific research plans, study plans or curriculums, and teaching programs. The deans of faculties within the higher schools have the responsibility of working out detailed plans and schedules, and supervise the implementation of study plans and teaching programs.

The program of studies in higher schools includes lectures, seminars, proseminars, exercises, readings, discussion, practical work, independent work under the direction of scientific workers or staff members, and examinations.

Studies extend for 5 years in most fields of higher education, following completion of full secondary education, and for 6 years in the field of medicine. Higher schools issue diplomas to their graduates and grant the title *magister* (master) or *Magister-inżynier* (master-engineer) in a given field of specialization, or *lekarz* (physician). The Minister of Higher Education decides on the specification of the above titles, depending on the branch of studies completed.

Curriculums are established for individual fields of study by year and by semester. General subjects in a given field occupy the first 2 or 3 of the 5 years of study; specialization within the field begins in the third or fourth year. In the field of history, for example, specialization of studies begins in the third year, when a student concentrates in a major period like ancient history or history of the Middle Ages.

In addition to the general and specialized subjects related to the field of the student's interest, curriculums usually include certain other required subjects: two foreign languages (Russian is frequently specified as one); Marxist courses in philosophy and political economy; methods of teaching and a brief period of "pedagogical practice" or practice teaching; physical education; and military studies.

A major purpose of the curriculums in the humanities, social sciences, mathematics, and natural sciences is to prepare teachers for the secondary schools. Graduates may also become research assistants in the higher schools while working on higher degrees, or may work in scientific research institutes or in social, cultural, or economic organizations. The technical and agricultural curriculums

prepare specialists for work in industrial and agricultural establishments or teaching in vocational schools. Unlike medical training in the United States, medical and law curriculums in Poland prepare doctors and lawyers primarily for work in their fields in government, industrial, research and other organizations, rather than for private practice.

Physical education studies are compulsory for the first 2 years and voluntary for the other years. The curriculums of the first and second years of studies (2 hours weekly) include gymnastics, athletics, swimming, and other activities for which students have access to gymnasiums, grounds, and equipment. Students participate in group exercises and in specializing in such sports as light athletics, swimming, games, gymnastics, rowing, sailing, and others. Students who excel in sports may participate in various sports activities professionally, associated with school clubs or circles of the Students Sports Association (AZS).

The *Informator 1962–63* describes the military training of students as follows:

> To prepare students to defend their country, to enable them to fulfill their military training without a break in studies, and to discharge their vocational practice immediately after finishing their studies, military education is conducted in the higher schools (in medical academies for women and men; in other schools only for men). Military education includes lectures on military subjects, practical tasks, and training in military units during vacation. Military education is an obligatory subject and is conducted by the military *Studium* existing in the higher school.
>
> Students who have finished their military studies and who pass the examination with at least a satisfactory grade are exempt from basic military training. They are transferred to the reserves and are entitled to an officer's rank.
>
> Students who through their own fault do not complete their military studies or who do not pass the examination in them with at least the grade of "satisfactory" will be obliged to complete basic military training.

The number of subjects in the higher education curriculum each semester for the first 4 years is generally high, averaging about eight or nine subjects. The hours per week devoted to lectures and other activities total 28–36, somewhat less than half for lectures, somewhat more than half for laboratory work, and practice exercises. This heavy weekly schedule may be modified, because attendance at lectures and at other activities is not compulsory. Students missing classroom lectures can purchase published copies or borrow them from the school library. Attendance at seminars, however, is required. During the first 4 years, examinations are required in several subjects each semester, usually including subjects of specialization, Marxist courses, and foreign languages.

In the fifth, or final year, the schedule is considerably lightened and consists primarily of diploma work, seminars and projects, and "monograph" lectures. The latter appear to be single lectures on specialized

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topics. During this year, the student receives written notice of the theme of his diploma work confirmed by the Faculty Council. The work is under the supervision of the Head of the Chair or an independent scientific research worker (faculty member) designated by him. The time period for completion of the diploma work is determined by the supervisor and it is followed by a related oral diploma examination, conducted by a commission composed of a chairman, an official and a co-official of the diploma project. Students may repeat semester or diploma examinations if the first examination results were unsatisfactory.

Higher education curriculums have been criticized by Polish officials for inflexibility in programing and overemphasis on theory. A December 1962 resolution of the PZPR Central Committee takes issue with the generally fixed 5-year course of study:

> When, in the years 1954–1956, the reform of the plans of studies and syllabuses was carried out, a 5-year course for all studies, independently of real needs, was incorrectly adopted. In many branches of studies, such as pedagogics, economics, and other branches, the course of studies can be shortened. In 1963, therefore, the Ministry of Higher Education and other ministries must determine in which branches of studies the courses can be shortened without detriment to the professional qualifications of the graduates. It will be necessary, during the next two years, to work out the appropriate changes in the curriculums and syllabuses and to put them into effect.

The inclusion of practical training in curriculums is also of current concern. Officials of the Warsaw Polytechnic stated to the authors during their visit to Poland that they were expanding an experimental program under which students work for 6 months in factories, with 4 hours a week of lectures in school, immediately after their acceptance for higher studies.

It is evident that curriculums of Polish higher institutions are subject to continuous adaptation to meet shifting state goals and national skilled manpower needs. It is likely that to meet these objectives, most curriculums in the immediate future, while retaining theoretical studies in various specialties and the other subjects required of students, will show increasing emphasis on the practical training aspects of the student's selected field.

Graduate Study

The two levels of Polish graduate degrees, called "scientific degrees," are the *Doctor* and the *Docent*, the latter being the higher degree.[2] These degrees are given in the appropriate branch of studies or discipline, the Minister of Higher Education deciding on the specific title to be granted with the degree. The degrees are awarded by the Faculty (department) Councils of those higher schools having the right to grant them under conditions prescribed by the Council of Ministers, and the degrees awarded must be confirmed by the Minister of Higher Education.

According to the Ministry of Higher Education, the doctor's degree may be awarded to those who, after completion of university [diploma] studies, have submitted a doctoral dissertation, recognized as independent scientific contribution, and who have passed the doctoral examinations in a given field. Persons are entitled to admission to doctoral studies who have had at least 2 years of scientific research, pedagogical, or professional work and who show capability for development. Allowance is made in the Law Governing Higher Schools for the Faculty Council to reduce the 2-year work experience requirement to 1 year. There is no stated requirement of a fixed period of study for the degree of doctor, or of a formal graduate program of study.

Provisions Relating to Graduate Study

Persons undertaking doctoral studies are committed to carry out their work at a university chair (subsection of a faculty or department) according to an established plan; to participate in doctoral seminars; and to attend special lectures and activities.

The specific steps for meeting requirements for the doctoral degree enumerated in the law are:

1. Approval by the Faculty Council of a subject for the doctoral dissertation and appointment of a sponsor.
2. Completion of the dissertation.
3. Public discussion of the dissertation.
4. Decision by the Faculty Council to accept the dissertation.

[2] There is an obvious difference in terminology between the two levels of Polish graduate degrees (*doctor, docent*) and the two levels of American graduate degrees (master, doctor). The Polish undergraduate *magister* degree is generally equivalent to the American bachelor's degree.

5. Passing the doctoral examinations.
6. Decision by the Faculty Council to grant the degree.
7. The degree-awarding ceremony.

The law further provides:

♦A decision of the Faculty Council to disapprove a dissertation subject or to refuse to accept a dissertation must be presented to the Minister of Higher Education. The Minister makes a final decision after consultation with his advisory group, the Chief Council of Higher Education.

♦Doctoral students are granted stipends by the government, and higher school instructors are granted leaves of absence with pay for doctoral work. The Minister of Higher Education, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, decides on the amount, conditions, and means of granting stipends and leaves of absence.

♦Higher schools may grant the honorary degree of doctor of science to persons (including foreign scientists and statesmen) deemed particularly deserving, for their contribution to science, culture, or economic development.

♦The docent degree may be awarded to a candidate possessing the doctoral degree who can claim scientific achievements; and particularly to one who is the author of a work considered a creative contribution to the development of a given branch of science.

♦The docent degree is awarded through a "habilitation" or qualification procedure [the defense of a candidate's scientific thesis and his rights to lecture in a university]. The procedure includes appraisal of the scientific research qualifications of the given candidate, and in particular, of his "habilitation" thesis; and oral examination.

♦The Minister, with the advice of the Chief Council, decides on specific "habilitation" procedures, and on accreditation of scientific degrees earned abroad.

♦The Minister of Higher Education, after consultation with the Chief Council confirms the decision of the Faculty Council regarding the granting of the docent degree. Should the Faculty Council refuse to grant a docent degree, the decision must be referred to the Minister, who makes his decision after consulting with the Chief Council. In the event the Faculty Council's decision is rejected, the Minister authorizes a new habilitation procedure to be implemented by the Faculty Council of another higher school.

Planned Reforms and Development in Polish Higher Education

Major reforms in the system of Polish higher education were designed by high level party and state bodies in 1962–63. In December 1962, the Politburo of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party submitted to the 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee a report, "The Key Tasks in the Field of Higher Education and Scientific Research," [3] spelling out in some detail the major deficiencies in the current system and the changes planned. In January 1963 the Ministry of Higher Education started work on implementing the recommendations of the 11th plenum.

After study of the report, the Central Committee drafted a resolution outlining new directions in higher education and research.[4] The resolution directed the Council of Ministers to submit to the *Sejm* (Polish Parliament) in the first half of 1963 a draft plan, according to the provisions of the resolution, amending the currently effective Law of 1958 Governing Higher Schools, and making appropriate changes in the legislation concerning the Polish Academy of Sciences and research institutes. It is probable that the amended law will become effective for the 1963–64 school year.

Highlights of the changes proposed by the Politburo and the Central Committee of the PZPR in 1962 follow:

1. *Increase in part-time study enrollment.*—The Politburo argues that the present gap between the need for personnel with higher education and the possibilities of bridging this gap make it necessary to change the proportions between full-time studies for regular students and part-time study for working people. The system of part-time studies, states the Politburo, lags behind comparable systems in other socialist countries and, above all, behind the Soviet system. The report adds:

> Expansion of the part-time system will offer the possibility of increasing the qualifications of workers, engineers, teachers, and administrators and will require less expenditure on the part of the State than the full-time system.
>
> Part-time studies are now attended by 27.1 percent of all students enrolled in higher education, and produce 18 percent of all graduates. The objective

[3] The text of the report appeared in *Trybuna Ludu*, Dec. 18, 1962.
[4] The text of the resolution appeared in *Trybuna Ludu*, Dec. 22, 1962.

is to provide 35 percent of the graduates through part-time studies by 1980.

The Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education are advised to draw up long-term plans on development of studies for working people, to be submitted for government approval in 1963.

2. *Changes in full-time curriculums.*—The party documents call for abandoning excessively narrow and fragmentary specialization in higher education, indicating an assessment of curriculum needs which seem to be at variance with the Soviet approach. The Politburo report rebuts the narrowly utilitarian approach to higher education, and argues that the higher schools should offer basic professional and scientific training as well as a broadening of knowledge; acquisition of specialized practical professional skills should take place during one's employment or internship.

Despite acknowledgment of Soviet examples for some educational reforms, the Polish system has demonstrated the capacity to reject other characteristics of Soviet education. In graduate studies, for example, Polish schools adopted for a time the Soviet *aspirantura* of educating specialists and teaching cadres, with graduates receiving the *kandydat nauk*. This clear adaptation of a Soviet model, however, which became effective through the law of December 1951, was abandoned in the law of November 1958.

The 1962 Politburo report, on the other hand, suggests a partial swingback to the Soviet model, calling the 1958 abandonment of the *aspirantura* system a "serious error." The Politburo report further calls for flexibility in periods of study, and specifically for reduction of programs of studies in some fields from 5 to 4 years. It states:

> Following the last reform of study programs carried out between 1954 and 1956, we were rather inflexible in assuming that all the university courses, regardless of the needs of training for various professions, should last five years. We know, however, that in many countries and in the past in Poland, too, the course of teachers training lasted four years for all kinds of teachers, without in the least affecting their efficiency. This is also true of many subjects of economics and other branches of learning. To reduce the length of studies would be very important since we could increase the number of graduates without proportionately increasing the number of students. As we know, up to 1960 the higher school of politics provided four-year courses in politics. The ministries that are responsible for higher schools should by mid-1963 carry out the necessary analyses and then fix the subjects of those courses of studies whose length can be reduced. They should begin working out the proper changes in programs of studies in such a way as to be able to introduce these changes within the next 2 years.[5]

3. *Higher education needs.*—Current Polish calculations show that it is desirable to increase the number of employees with higher education to a figure between 800,000 and 820,000 by 1980. The 1962 Polit-

[5] *Trybuna Ludu*, Dec. 18, 1962.

buro report elaborates on the fields which particularly need more personnel with higher education:

> The need for maximum increases asserts itself in the group of professions concerned with exact sciences—mathematicians and physicians—and with technology. As far as the major sectors of employment are concerned, we have to expect the greatest rate of increases in industrial technical cadres, particularly engineers, electro-technicians, mechanics, chemical workers, and communications workers. The demand for economists will also be great in view of the current weakness of the economic echelons in our industrial enterprises, in services, and in the local government. The development and modernization of farming will boost the demand for agrotechnicians, zootechnicians, and geodetic workers concerned with agriculture, farming machinery operators, and other specialists. The system of education will require considerable numbers of teachers with higher education.[6]

4. *Changes in the system of scholarships.*—In current party proposals, the system of regular student scholarships is linked with the fulfillment of work requirements, in accordance with state planning, following graduation. The objective appears to be to shift from the permissive attitude of the 1957–62 period, when students having state (as distinct from factory) scholarships made a free personal choice of employment following graduation, and to return to some extent to the "harder line" of 1951–56. Graduates were then obliged to work for 3 years in a locality and position designated by Commissions for Employment of Graduates at the schools, according to the recruitment policies of the State Commission of Economic Planning.

The party's proposals do not specify the length of work requirement for scholarship holders, but call for the Ministry of Higher Education, together with the State Planning Commission and the Committee on Labor and Wages, to submit appropriate draft laws to the government.

5. *Projections of professional manpower needs.*—The Politburo report indicates that between 1945 and 1962, Polish higher schools produced over 300,000 graduates, or almost 90 percent of all the present professional intelligentsia with higher education. In 1960, the number of workers with higher education employed in the national economy were 270,000. There were 37.8 employees with higher education and 74.3 employees with secondary vocational education per 1,000 employees. According to the estimates of individual government ministries, the national economy in 1960 was short some 50,000 specialists with higher education, mainly engineers, teachers, and economists.

The number of scientific research workers actively employed in January 1963 was about 27,000. Of this number, 16,100 were employed by higher schools, 2,600 by institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and 7,900 by institutes of government ministries and

[6] *Ibid.*

departments. Despite recent general increases, there is considerable shortage of staffs in all three types of employing institutions, and serious disproportions are noted in deployment of scientific cadres. Two centers, Warsaw and Cracow, have 42 percent of all Polish scientific personnel.

Polish sources estimate that in the next 10 years 13,500 persons should obtain doctor's degrees. Employment of individuals with higher education, generally in higher schools and in scientific research units, should reach 120,000 in 1980, 3.5 times the number so employed in 1960.

APPENDIXES

A. Articles 52 to 76 of the Law Governing Higher Schools, 1958
B. Enrollment and graduations in various Polish institutions of higher learning by schools, faculties, and fields of study, 1960
C. Introductions to Curriculums
D. Curriculums

APPENDIX A

Articles 52 to 76 of the Law Governing Higher Schools (1958)

Obligations and Rights of Students

Article 52

The principal obligations of students are:

1. Systematic and diligent application to studies.
2. Faultless civic and moral behavior.
3. Strict observance of rules and regulations.
4. Respectful behavior toward school personnel and fellow students.
5. Respect for school property.
6. Avoidance of any action which would reflect on the good name of the school and the dignity of the student.

Article 53

During the course of his studies, a student cannot accept a permanent position with pay without the Dean's approval. This rule does not apply to students in schools for workers.

Article 54

1. Students needing material help, providing they do good work in their studies and behave in an exemplary manner, may avail themselves of stipends, other allowances, and living quarters in students' homes.
2. The Council of Ministers decides on the kinds and amount of stipends and other assistance and how these are to be granted or withdrawn.
3. The Minister decides on how student homes and dining facilities are to be used.

Article 55

Decisions on medical assistance are made by the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister of Higher Education.

Article 56

The Dean may grant a student a leave of absence, if there is a valid reason why a student must temporarily discontinue his studies.

Article 57

The Council of Ministers decides on—

1. The ways in which work establishments can make it easier for their employees who are also students in the higher schools;
2. The obligations of work establishments in accepting students for practical work required by their studies, how this work will be carried out, and also the obligations of both the work establishments and the higher schools to these students.

Student Organizations and Assemblies

Article 58

Students have the right to join political and social organizations on general principles.

Article 59

1. Students have the right to establish the following organizations on school premises:
   (1) Political circles;
   (2) Social and study circles and students' associations, with the Minister's approval;
   (3) Scientific circles under appropriate Chairs, Faculties, or other organizational units of the school, with the Rector's approval.
2. Students and workers in the schools can be members of the organizations referred to in part 1, above; anyone else desiring to become a member must be approved by the Minister.
3. In the remainder of the text, the term "students' organizations" will refer to those noted in part 1, points (2) and (3), above.

Article 60

1. The primary purpose of students' associations is to develop student interests in culture, art, sports, or tourism.
2. The primary purpose of scientific circles is to develop deeper interests and better knowledge of preparation for research work in individual Chairs, Faculties, or other organizational units of the school.

Article 61

1. The Rector maintains supervision over student organizations by means of a guardian.
2. The guardian is appointed by the Senate from among independent scientific workers or from among lecturers and adjuncts.

Article 62

1. If the student organizations are contrary to the rules and regulations of their statutes, or to law or public interest, or if they interfere with the didactical or educational tasks of the higher school, the Rector can:
   (1) Bring the situation to the attention of the authorities of the organization and request that the matter be corrected within a specified period of time; in particular, the Rector can request the withdrawal of the resolutions of the authorities of the organization, as noted in points (2) or (3), below.
   (2) Suspend the functions of the organization's authorities or of particular members and appoint temporary authorities from among the members of the organization, until the time for new elections.
   (3) Appeal to the Senate to suspend the activities of the organization for a period not to exceed 6 months, or request that the organization be dissolved.
2. The student organization which fails to carry on some activity, and particularly if it does not hold meetings and elections, can be dissolved by the Senate at the request of the Rector.

3. The authorities of student organizations can appeal to the Minister regarding the Rector's and/or Senate's decisions (parts 1 and 2, above), such appeal to be made within 7 days from the time of the decision.
4. The rights of the Rector and Senate, referred to in parts 1 and 2 above, also apply to the Minister.

Article 63

Student organizations must be registered. Registration is conducted by the Rector.

Article 64

The Minister of Higher Education, in agreement with other interested ministers, decides on—

1. Methods of establishing and registering student organizations;
2. Conditions which will govern the statutes of these organizations;
3. The rights and obligations of the guardian of these organizations;
4. Methods of cooperation between the authorities of the organizations and the organs of the higher schools;
5. Methods of liquidating student organizations.

Article 65

1. Assemblies and public meetings on school premises, in students' homes, and other sites of the higher school can be called only upon written approval of the Rector; students and workers in the school can take part in them but others only with the approval of the Rector. The assembly or public meeting called by the student organization can take place only in the presence of the guardian of the organization.
2. A request to be excused from an assembly or public meeting should be submitted to the Rector, in writing, through the organization's authorities functioning on school premises, not later than 48 hours before the appointed time of the meeting. An order-of-the-day must be attached to the excuse.
3. The guardian or a representative of the Rector can adjourn the meeting if public order is disturbed or if the meeting transgresses beyond the purposes for which it had been called.

Disciplinary Responsibilities

Article 66

1. For disciplinary transgressions, the student must submit to disciplinary responsibilities.
2. A disciplinary transgression is a violation of a student's obligations, particularly:
   —violation of obligations covered by the oath;
   —nonobservance of rules regarding behavior in school and in students' homes, or violating rules of the school organs;
   —unbecoming behavior towards superiors, teaching personnel, or other workers in the school and student homes, or toward other students;
   —undignified behavior of the student, either in or outside the school or student home.
3. The beginning of penal action and allotment of punishment does not prohibit the taking of disciplinary action and allotting of punishment for the same deed.

Article 67

1. Disciplinary punishment may be as follows:
   (1) Reprimand.
   (2) Reprimand with a warning.
   (3) Suspension of students' rights for 1 year.
   (4) Dismissal from school.
2. In the event that disciplinary action is taken of the type outlined in points (1)–(3) of part 1 of this article, the student may be deprived from membership in the student organizations for a specified period of time or for the entire time of his remainder in school.

Article 68

1. Disciplinary measures may be taken by disciplinary commissions and by committees appointed by the Senate from among the scientific research workers, lecturers, and students in their last 2 years of schooling.
2. Student candidates for membership on the disciplinary committee are presented to the Senate by student organizations.
3. Members making up the commission are independent in the sphere of disciplinary sentences.

Article 69

One student sits in on the commission pronouncing disciplinary action. In reviewing cases of doctorates, the disciplinary commission pronounces the sentence in the presence of scientific research workers or lecturers.

Article 70

1. The Rector appoints disciplinary counsels from among the scientific research workers and lecturers.
2. The disciplinary counsel initiates the disciplinary action, conducts the hearings, and exercises the functions of a plaintiff before the disciplinary domiciles.
3. The disciplinary counsel is bound by the recommendations of the Rector. The beginning of disciplinary action, making suggestions for punishment, and the presentation of appeals are all done at the recommendation or with the agreement of the Rector. The rights exercised by the Rector in taking disciplinary action can be exercised by the Minister.

Article 71

In the course of disciplinary procedures, the accused and witnesses can be called in, and other evidence considered, in principle, and as set forth in the regulations governing administrative procedures.

Article 72

1. Disciplinary procedures cannot be conducted after 1 year has elapsed from the time the student has left the school.
2. The Rector can withhold the diploma of the student against whom disciplinary action is being taken until the action is concluded.

Article 73

1. The student against whom disciplinary action is taken may be deprived of his student rights, if the educational considerations so require.

2. In the course of the explanatory proceedings, the Rector administers suspension; in the course of the proceedings carried on before the commission, the commission administers suspension.
3. The Rector can suspend the rights of a student against whom action is being taken, even though the action has not yet been initiated. He is obliged to do so in the event of temporary arrest of the student.
4. Parts 2 and 3, above, also apply to the Minister.

Article 74

For minor transgressions, disciplinary action may be omitted and punishment issued with a warning by the Dean or the Rector.

Article 75

In the event of exemplary behavior by the student both in and out of school, the organ which meted out the punishment may have it revoked.

Article 76

The Minister decides on the composition of the disciplinary commissions and how they will be elected, on the appointment of the disciplinary counsels, methods of taking disciplinary action, efficacy of suspension of a student's rights, methods of executing disciplinary punishment, and means of revoking the punishment.

APPENDIX B

Enrollment and Graduations in Various Polish Institutions of Higher Learning by Schools and Faculties and Fields of Study: 1960

Daytime Courses
Evening Courses
Correspondence Courses
Doctors' and docents' degrees, 1955–61

Source: Ministry of Higher Education. *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland: Information and Statistics Bulletin*, pp. 20–25, 28–29, 31–33.

Table 1.—Total and first-year enrollment and number of graduations: Daytime courses, 1960

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st year students	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total (A+B) [1]	**104,698**	**43,246**	**27,019**	**15,874**	**6,069**
A. Institutions of higher education under Ministry of Higher Education	72,944	25,032	20,688	11,093	3,541
Universities	23,941	13,383	6,865	2,384	1,234
University of Warsaw	6,921	3,918	1,897	630	320
University of Cracow	4,195	2,376	1,192	375	231
University of Wrocław	3,537	1,894	982	351	143
University of Poznań	3,021	1,668	863	362	184
University of Łódź	2,186	1,325	679	256	153
University of Lublin	1,987	1,102	603	205	107
University of Toruń	2,094	1,100	649	205	96
Law	5,195	1,886	1,487	477	193
Political economy	212	48	57	11	2
Polish philology	2,801	2,107	784	226	148
Russian philology	426	315	167	28	19
Roman philology	363	266	115	10	9
German philology	235	151	66	23	16
English philology	390	288	111	6	5
Slavic philology	145	109	33	15	12
Oriental philology	216	145	55	10	7
Classic philology	212	114	55	17	7
Ukrainian philology	17	7			
Hungarian philology				4	3
Librarianship	265	222	67	6	5
History	1,695	882	449	224	116
Archeology of Poland	203	101	58		
Archeology of Mediterranean	67	31	19	2	
Ethnography	169	101	52	5	3
History of art	352	229	71	16	10
Fine arts	163	90	49	17	3
Musicology	100	70	14	6	2
Journalism	44	14		34	10
Psychology	447	353	153	32	20
Philosophy	247	66	58	15	3
Pedagogy (education)	810	629	220	70	39

Footnote at end of table.

Table 1.—Total and first-year enrollment and number of graduations: Daytime courses, 1960—Continued

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st year students	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Social sciences	279	119	74	5	----
Mathematics	1,675	927	613	169	80
Astronomy	106	24	32	12	3
Physics	1,619	576	581	133	43
Geophysics	52	25	20	1	----
Chemistry	1,555	896	471	212	125
Biology	1,642	1,305	400	292	212
Microbiology	314	276	100	24	21
Biochemistry	168	122	54	15	14
Geography	1,400	759	336	169	65
General geology	272	100	27	98	39
Technical geology	85	30	17	----	----
Polytechnics	32,353	5,716	8,912	6,219	1,336
Polytechnic of Warsaw	9,600	1,846	2,530	1,599	316
Polytechnic of Silesia	3,661	582	1,129	1,023	224
Polytechnic of Gdańsk	3,489	546	1,012	629	142
Polytechnic of Wrocław	3,362	558	918	562	94
Polytechnic of Łódź	2,817	803	877	491	189
Polytechnic of Cracow	1,841	377	415	377	69
Polytechnic of Poznań	1,729	163	418	381	42
Polytechnic of Szczecin	1,537	247	462	210	38
Polytechnic of Częstochowa	662	74	152	211	75
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Cracow	3,655	520	999	736	147
Geology	347	93	50	183	79
Mining	1,643	117	436	284	47
Metallurgy	1,013	120	335	233	26
Chemical technology	2,589	1,099	731	509	228
Technology of alimentary goods	485	283	174	101	62
Textile manufacture	783	380	237	240	152
Electrical engineering	3,468	239	1,018	641	71
Telephones, high frequency technique	2,303	354	684	340	45
Mechanical engineering	8,164	352	2,210	1,330	74
Shipbuilding	374	9	87	67	3
Aircraft	479	24	121	51	1
Agricultural machinery	781	9	243	177	6
Architecture	1,534	550	349	281	107
Civil engineering	4,194	909	933	1,062	240
Hydraulics, waterways, lake and harbor engineering	890	172	269	207	46
Railway engineering	281	41	116	87	22
Sanitary engineering	1,671	641	515	211	84
Geodesy and cartography	758	210	254	129	34
Economics and organization of mechanical engineering	192	32	53	37	3
Economics and organization of building	20	1	----	11	----
Economics and organization of automobile transport	163	56	38	29	5
Economics of road transport	221	25	59	9	1
Schools of agriculture	11,088	3,492	3,151	1,697	588
Central School of Agriculture in Warsaw	2,960	1,025	778	568	230
Schools of agriculture:					
in Olsztyn	1,423	454	513	172	60
in Poznań	2,078	700	561	322	96
in Wrocław	1,568	421	443	230	68
in Cracow	1,242	426	390	104	34
in Lublin	1,215	286	285	146	37
in Szczecin	602	180	181	155	63
Agriculture	4,094	1,605	1,307	497	236
Zoology	809	292	171	142	68
Fishery	253	55	82	16	3
Horticulture	794	487	161	99	47
Drainage	1,044	138	309	141	29
Forestry	648	64	167	141	14
Technology of wood	606	100	149	143	30
Veterinary surgery	1,579	211	331	274	35
Dairy industry	323	151	84	49	17
Technology of agriculture	516	298	127	130	78
Economics of agriculture	219	52	60	65	31
Geodesy of agriculture	203	39	203	----	----

Table 1.—Total and first-year enrollment and number of graduations: Daytime courses, 1960—Continued

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st year students	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools of economics	5,562	2,441	1,760	793	383
Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw	1,629	698	548	227	99
Schools of economics:					
in Katowice	469	226	157	101	47
in Cracow	853	427	265	178	108
in Łódź	702	275	183	95	51
in Poznań	733	312	224	64	33
in Sopot	445	205	118	43	17
in Wrocław	731	298	265	85	28
General economics	543	212	210		
Planning				1	
Finance	261	124	109	18	10
Accountancy	51	25	32		
Statistics	100	56	32	24	9
Industrial economics	1,650	685	498	265	118
Building economics				22	9
Farming and rural economics	161	47	48	28	13
Economics of transport	292	125	67	38	15
Economics of home trade	725	373	198	152	78
Economics of foreign trade	347	151	97	52	19
Planning and economics of towns	106	45	34	16	12
Commerce (general)	472	168	211		
Knowledge of industrial products	171	86		61	37
Knowledge of agricultural products	134	87		66	51
Knowledge of commercial goods (general)	152	78	69		
Economics and organization of food industry	244	99	104	44	10
Economics and organization of fishery industry	153	80	51	6	2
B. Institutions of higher education under the supervision of other ministries	31,754	18,214	6,331	4,781	2,528
Medical schools	22,874	14,098	3,766	3,148	1,911
in Warsaw	3,519	2,401	524	557	364
in Białystok	1,529	797	203	131	67
in Gdańsk	2,496	1,617	407	283	190
in Cracow	2,582	1,605	383	340	189
in Lublin	1,904	1,156	318	221	127
in Łódź	2,162	1,418	385	358	242
in Poznań	2,502	1,508	461	543	330
in Rokitnica	2,170	1,158	309	299	148
in Szczecin	1,530	879	328	134	79
in Wrocław	2,480	1,559	448	282	175
Medicine	16,177	8,794	2,123	2,333	1,254
Dental surgery	3,128	2,409	749	489	384
Pharmacy	3,569	2,895	894	326	273
Teacher-training colleges	3,423	2,055	1,128	434	217
in Gdańsk	891	539	262	113	60
in Katowice	887	557	353	92	45
in Cracow	802	519	242	136	72
in Opole	843	440	271	93	40
Polish philology	824	659	264	114	86
Russian philology	243	159	68	24	10
History	467	225	136	72	25
Pedagogy (education)	45	14			
Mathematics	599	327	198	73	28
Physics	436	197	145	66	21
Chemistry	311	192	115	29	16
Biology	142	103	52	17	11
Geography	266	151	88	39	20
Technical training	90	28	62		
Central School of Foreign Service (Warsaw)	51	27		66	24
Diplomatic and consular affairs	51	27		66	24
School of Social Sciences (Warsaw)	402	30	133	117	10

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Table 1.—Total and first-year enrollment and number of graduations: Daytime courses, 1960—Continued

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st year students	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Economy	231	5	88	66	3
History and sociology	171	25	47	51	7
Schools of visual arts	1,617	672	250	222	97
Academy of Arts in Warsaw	533	213	71	72	32
Academy of Arts in Cracow	431	156	61	60	23
School of Visual Arts in Gdańsk	208	82	31	37	18
School of Visual Arts in Łódź	159	97	30	17	10
School of Visual Arts in Poznań	96	45	24	13	9
School of Visual Arts in Wrocław	190	79	33	23	5
Music schools	1,397	717	310	209	88
in Warsaw	349	174	71	42	15
in Katowice	190	89	45	28	5
in Cracow	221	117	46	34	15
in Łódź	151	93	37	36	21
in Poznań	189	80	30	30	16
in Sopot	146	73	29	20	12
in Wrocław	151	91	32	19	4
Dramatic schools	410	151	134	82	35
in Warsaw	109	44	40	20	10
in Cracow	110	48	32	33	16
School of theatre and film in Łódź	191	59	62	29	9
Schools of physical culture	1,580	464	610	503	146
in Warsaw	554	176	213	165	49
in Cracow	506	100	118	132	40
in Poznań	298	80	133	131	39
in Wrocław	422	108	146	75	18
Additional:					
Catholic University of Lublin	1,736	722	297	143	44
Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw	91	14	----------	8	1
Christian Academy of Theology in Warsaw	102	5	30	11	2
Total	1,929	741	327	162	47

[1] Excluding the Catholic University of Lublin, Academies of Theology and university courses under the supervision of the Ministry of National Defense.

Table 2.—Total and first-year enrollment, and number of graduations: Evening courses, 1960

Schools and types of studies	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st-year students	Total	Women
Total (A+B)	**11,314**	**827**	**2,587**	**1,100**	**100**
A. Institutions of higher education under the Ministry of Higher Education	11,108	733	2,507	1,100	100
Universities	----------	----------	----------	12	4
Geology (University of Warsaw)	----------	----------	----------	12	4
Technical schools (on university level)	10,796	626	2,415	1,032	79
School of Engineering—					
in Warsaw	1,916	138	431	116	1
in Białystok	278	28	78	7	----------
in Bydgoszcz	261	1	54	15	1
in Lublin	170	----------	39	36	----------
in Radom	312	3	107	30	----------
Polytechnic—					
of Warsaw	423	14	----------	90	3
of Silesia	2,122	132	459	218	18
of Gdańsk	1,239	64	276	54	2
of Wrocław	1,033	75	265	228	38
of Łódź	760	73	166	87	10
of Cracow	564	17	128	25	3
of Poznań	990	40	192	80	1
of Szczecin	108	10	56	1	----------
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Cracow	620	31	164	45	2
Geology	----------	----------	----------	6	1
Mining	319	3	94	24	----------
Metallurgy	457	27	132	64	2
Chemical technology	303	73	----------	48	18
Technology of alimentary goods	14	5	----------	11	10
Textile manufacture	183	36	67	35	7
Electrical engineering	2,016	69	478	183	1
Telephony, high frequency technique	508	26	71	62	1
Mechanical engineering	4,283	73	1,076	363	12
Shipbuilding	143	3	----------	5	----------
Aircraft	17	----------	----------	----------	----------
Architecture	27	7	----------	19	3
Civil engineering	1,910	228	404	106	10
Hydraulics, waterways, lake and harbor engineering	60	3	----------	15	1
Sanitary engineering	497	73	93	72	13
Geodesy	----------	----------	----------	1	----------
Economy and organization of mechanical engineering	59	----------	----------	18	----------
Evening courses in economics	312	107	92	56	17
School of Economics in Katowice	312	107	92	56	17
Industrial economics	312	107	92	56	17
B. Institutions of higher education under other ministries	206	94	80	----------	----------
Music schools	206	94	80	----------	----------
in Warsaw	36	17	10	----------	----------
in Katowice	37	12	9	----------	----------
in Cracow	32	21	15	----------	----------
in Łódź	37	17	14	----------	----------
in Poznań	15	7	15	----------	----------
in Sopot	26	13	8	----------	----------
in Wrocław	23	7	9	----------	----------

Table 3.—Total and first-year enrollment, and number of graduations: Correspondence courses, 1960

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st-year students	Total	Women
Total (A+B)	**25,545**	**6,134**	**8,837**	**1,620**	**487**
A. Institutions of Higher Education under the Ministry of Higher Education	19,058	3,928	6,183	1,393	387
Universities	6,372	2,135	2,100	600	178
University of Warsaw	1,998	744	715	250	97
University of Cracow	758	200	233	71	16
University of Wroclaw	1,365	495	440	61	8
University of Poznań	1,334	316	398	109	19
University of Łódź	917	380	314	109	38
Law	3,910	922	1,316	393	69
Polish philology	334	239	129	49	29
Russian philology	77	52	55	23	19
Librarianship	172	146	40	----------	----------
History	373	155	139	12	4
Archeology of Poland	26	16	16	----------	----------
Ethnography	18	10	9	----------	----------
Pedagogy (Education)	346	180	91	47	23
Mathematics	283	98	106	6	2
Physics	295	77	95	6	----------
Biology	181	110	41	42	26
Geography	357	130	63	22	6
Technical schools	6,609	364	1,941	28	----------
Polytechnic—					
of Warsaw	856	72	----------	----------	----------
of Silesia	1,332	54	517	4	----------
of Gdańsk	166	4	----------	----------	----------
of Wroclaw	47	----------	----------	----------	----------
of Łódź	65	8	----------	----------	----------
of Cracow	510	14	149	20	----------
of Poznań	900	27	351	----------	----------
of Szczecin	581	93	158	3	----------
of Częstochowa	107	3	----------	1	----------
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Cracow	418	11	----------	----------	----------
School of Engineering in Warsaw	1,630	78	766	----------	----------
Mining	427	11	40	----------	----------
Textile manufacture	43	8	----------	----------	----------
Electrotechnical engineering	1,103	28	386	----------	----------
Mechanical engineering	2,567	44	760	28	----------
Civil engineering	1,643	123	554	----------	----------
Railway engineering	28	1	----------	----------	----------
Sanitary engineering	206	41	43	----------	----------
Geodesy	206	22	----------	----------	----------
Economics of road transport	386	86	158	----------	----------
Schools of agriculture	1,605	319	542	376	118
Central School of Agriculture in Warsaw	268	63	114	88	28
Schools of agriculture:					
in Olsztyn	187	33	76	55	14
in Poznań	460	92	134	71	21
in Wroclaw	125	17	42	34	7
in Cracow	195	35	61	63	20
in Lublin	193	45	58	32	11
in Szczecin	177	34	57	33	8
Agriculture	1,344	276	471	273	87
Zoology	138	40	----------	103	31
Forestry	123	3	71	----------	----------
Schools of economics	4,472	1,110	1,600	389	91
Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw	914	208	274	121	32
Schools of economics:					
in Katowice	556	139	234	38	9
in Cracow	662	187	266	16	4
in Łódź	565	178	181	41	8
in Poznań	688	163	281	27	4
in Sopot	369	88	98	73	18
in Wroclaw	718	147	266	73	16

Table 3.--Total and first-year enrollment and number of graduations: Correspondence courses, 1960—Continued

Schools and faculties	Enrollment			Graduations	
	Total	Women	1st-year students	Total	Women
General economics	1,332	343	500	9	2
Finance	210	66	42	45	14
Accountancy	34	10	23	...	...
Statistics	9	2	8	...	...
Planning and economics of towns	29	2	7	1	...
Industrial economics	2,385	554	831	276	63
Farming and rural economics	15	2	9	...	...
Economics of home trade	394	114	145	58	12
Economics of foreign trade	64	17	35	...	...
B. Institutions of higher education under other ministries	6,487	2,206	2,654	227	100
Teacher-training colleges	4,365	2,058	1,235	189	92
Teacher-training colleges:					
in Gdańsk	1,506	669	406	86	51
in Katowice	734	372	230	...	...
in Cracow	1,274	667	395	79	34
in Opole	851	350	204	24	7
Polish philology	1,142	805	228	53	26
Russian philology	155	90	33	14	9
History	748	291	245	10	2
Pedagogy (Education)	658	273	231	...	...
Mathematics	544	214	155	40	21
Physics	354	76	56	17	4
Chemistry	135	46	53	16	15
Biology	121	71	58	...	...
Geography	463	189	131	39	15
Technical education	45	3	45	...	...
School of Social Science in Warsaw	1,897	102	1,357	15	2
Economics	1,228	48	872	7	1
History and sociology	669	54	485	8	1
School of Theatre and Film in Łódź	13	...	...	...	...
Academy of Physical Culture in Warsaw	212	46	62	23	6

Table 4.—Number of doctor's and docent's degrees awarded, by types of studies and schools: 1960 [1]

A. Doctor's degrees

Types of studies and schools	Number of persons awarded doctor's degrees	
	Total	Women
Total	**1,015**	**198**
Humanities	172	34
Natural sciences	108	40
Mathematics and physics	87	17
Law	43	8
Economics	108	9
Technical sciences	159	10
Agriculture and forestry	167	37
Veterinary surgery	34	8
Medicine	110	26
Dental surgery	4	1
Pharmacy	21	8
Physical culture	2	----
Universities	376	94
Polytechnics	139	8
Schools of agriculture	219	45
Schools of economics	101	8
Medical schools	133	34
Teacher-training colleges	6	----
Central school of foreign service	2	----
School of social sciences	3	----
Schools of physical culture	2	----
Institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences	23	5
Other institutes	11	4

B. Docent's degrees

Types of studies and schools	Number of persons awarded docent's degrees	
	Total	Women
Total	**38**	**8**
Universities	26	7
Polytechnics	3	----
Schools of agriculture	1	1
Schools of economics	5	----
Research institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences	3	----

[1] Ministry of Higher Education. *Institutions of Higher Education in Poland, Information and Statistic Bulletin.* Warsaw: 1961. p. 18.

Table 5.—Number of doctor's and docent's degrees awarded, by types of studies: 1955–1961 [1]

Degree	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Doctorate (total)	**95**	**157**	**188**	**290**	**720**	**1,015**	**1,478**
Women	10	31	32	45	113	198	353
Humanities	17	20	23	38	86	172	175
Natural sciences	3	13	22	27	97	108	221
Mathematics-physics	22	24	25	37	65	87	90
Economic sciences	9	5	3	14	46	108	92
Technical sciences	22	40	56	64	194	159	364
Agriculture-forestry	6	19	22	38	85	167	87
Medicine	13	25	26	47	91	110	315
Docent (total)	**5**	**8**	**13**	**9**	**14**	**38**	**224**
Women	1	----	2	1	1	8	26

[1] Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office). *Mały rocznik statystyczny* (Small Statistical Yearbook). Warsaw, the Office, 1962. p. 157.

APPENDIX C

Introductions to Curriculums

The introductions which follow are intended to provide brief backgrounds for the extensive curriculums of various Polish institutions of higher learning, listed in the curriculum tables of appendix D.

The introductory statements are from the Polish *Informator, 1962–63*, issued by the Ministry of Higher Education, which provides general, overall information on Polish higher education. In certain subject fields some new subjects, introduced in the 1962–63 school year, were shown in the *Informator* but not in the earlier available catalogs used as the sources for curriculum tables in appendix D. For example, in political economy, the subject, "cybernetics," is now included. On the whole, however, the curriculums listed are those currently in use in the higher schools of Poland.*

I. Humanities and Social Sciences

Economics of Industry

Length of studies: 4½ years (9 semesters).

Curriculum includes economic studies in Polish enterprises and industry, such as organization and planning, and analysis of economic efficiency in industrial enterprises. Technology of industry and other technical courses are also significant in this study.

Graduates may work in production enterprises, financing, statistics, accounting, financial departments of people's councils, banks and economic planning commissions.

Foreign Trade

Length of studies: 5 years.

The basic discipline of political economy is taught throughout the first 4 years. Emphasis is also given to statistics, economic geography, fundamentals of law, and such study aids as commercial science,

*For a complete list of Polish institutions of higher learning, their faculties (major subdivisions) and the fields of study in each, see *Higher Education in Poland, Part I: Organization and Administration.* Washington: Government Printing Office. 1963. pp. 23–25.

economic arithmetic, and mathematics. Studies not included in the 1961–62 curriculum of Foreign Trade (table 7, app. D) are Commercial Law and Development of Economic Thought.

During the course the teaching of foreign languages is emphasized. Students are expected to learn at least two languages. In the last year, some lectures and examinations are given in the foreign languages.

Graduates may be employed in international trade enterprises or industrial production export enterprises. Those who are qualified may go into research work.

General Economics

Length of studies: 4½ years (9 semesters).

Emphasis is placed on independent study of Polish and foreign literature. In the fourth year, the student begins his diploma work and attends specialization and monograph lectures.

Graduates may work in enterprises, in places of administration of economy, national councils, planning commissions, banking, and safety establishments; and in political, vocational, social, and educational-research institutes.

History

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of History."

Among the required disciplines of current significance are History Study Aids, to acquaint students with historical sources, functions of archives, museums, and science libraries. A course emphasizing knowledge of contemporary Poland and the world covers the structure of People's Poland, and economic geography of the contemporary world.

Specialization begins with the third year. Students may choose ancient history, history of the Middle Ages, modern history, or current history. The University of Toruń offers specialization in archives.

Graduates may teach in secondary schools or work in publishing establishments, social organizations, libraries, or archives. The best qualified may go into scholarly research.

English, Polish, and Russian Philology

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Philology" in their chosen field.

After the third year of studies, a 4-week language course is organized during vacation, usually with participation of professors from abroad. Specialization begins in the fourth year, either in the historical-literary or linguistics fields.

Students prepare for teaching their language specialty, or for editorial, translation, or library work. The best qualified graduates may become scholarly research workers.

Studies in Polish philology, for example, prepare for the teaching of the Polish language, various cultural-educational works, or for publishing institutions or libraries.

The principal purpose of studies in Russian philology is to prepare the candidates for teaching the Russian language, in addition to the other fields and positions for which they may be qualified.

Political Economy

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Economic Sciences."

Studies in political economy in the higher economics schools have a specialization character, inasmuch as these institutions train practitioners—economists for work in the national economy (planners, financiers, statisticians for industry, internal and foreign trade, communications, architecture).

Political economy studies in the University of Warsaw, on the other hand, have a more theoretical character, including such disciplines as economic general-theoretical problems, or history of economic thought.

The main discipline is political economy, concerned with problems of general social-economic structure and basic economic laws and their operation in various social-economic formations, including both the capitalist world and the socialist system. Other economic sciences in social and economic development examine the development and adaptation of political economy in various spheres.

The 1962–63 *Informator* also included in political economy studies the subjects of cybernetics and econometry, not listed in the curriculums in university catalogs consulted for tables in Appendix D.

Graduates in political economy studies are prepared for work in vocational education, for editorial or radio work, or for research positions concerned with economic problems. The most highly qualified may hold scientific chairs in the higher schools and scientific institutes.

Philosophy

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Philosophy."

Graduates are prepared for educational work in the field of philosophy and their second subject, or they may work in editorial offices of publishing establishments, press and radio philosophy departments, educational-cultural work, and in social organizations. The most highly qualified may enter scholarly research programs in chairs of philosophy in the higher schools or in scientific institutes.

The University of Warsaw's program in philosophy, listed in the curriculums, includes in addition a series of seminars on 10 related subjects, among which are: Theory of truth, history and freedom, critique on the foundations of contemporary religious schools, and contemporary Catholic philosophy.

Psychology

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates are given the title of "Master of Psychology."

Graduates may go into counseling work, teaching, cultural-educational work (radio, films, theaters), or vocational training work of the handicapped. The best qualified can enter research work in universities or scientific research institutes.

Sociology

Length of studies: 5 years, leading to the diploma "Master of Sociology."

Students may specialize in history of social and sociological thought, sociology of industry, sociology of social-cultural change in rural areas, sociology of urbanistics, and other similar fields. A second subject is selected by sociology students, to increase opportunities for future professional work.

Sociology studies prepare students for work in practical sociological research and cooperative work in other fields, such as pedagogy, economy, or law. Graduates may also serve in editorial departments of the sociological press, publishing institutes, or radio, while the best qualified may enter the scientific and didactic fields in higher schools and scientific institutes.

II. Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Biology

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the diploma "Master of Biology."

In the third year, students may choose to specialize in botany, zoology, or anthropology. During the third, fourth, and fifth years,

all biology students, regardless of their specialization, must take nine required subjects, which include Marxist philosophy and theory of social development, genetics, and evolution.

After the third year, each student has 4 weeks' vacation practice, in scientific research or experimental institutes, or in production establishments. Biology students must also complete 4 weeks of pedagogical practice in secondary schools. During the fourth and fifth year, students attend monograph lectures and also work on their diploma project.

Graduates in biology may become teachers, who, even more than those of other specializations, have the opportunity to coordinate didactic and scientific work. There is also need for biologists in various biological research institutes, in natural science museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and reservations; in conservation programs; in medical, veterinary, agricultural, forestry, and zootechnical institutions. Biologists may also work in scientific libraries and scientific publishing establishments.

Chemistry

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Chemistry."

In the third year, the student completes 4 weeks of vacation practice in industry, to acquaint him with the obligations and role of a chemist in production work, and to help him decide on his specialization and theme of his diploma work. Four weeks' pedagogical practice is required in the last years of study. Students also take part in scientific circles concerned with organic and inorganic chemistry or physicochemical work.

The University of Warsaw offers a 4-semester specialization in nuclear chemistry covering 5½ years (11 semesters). Graduates in chemistry may teach in general education or vocational schools, or go into industry, working in production or chemical laboratories. The best qualified may enter scientific research work in higher schools, the Polish Academy of Science, or the Nuclear Research Institute.

Geography

Length of studies, 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Geography."

The last 2 years of studies are given over to specialization, and students are also required to complete 4 weeks' pedagogical practice in schools.

Geographers may teach in general education and vocational schools, or they may find employment in physiographic bureaus and space

planning institutes. Climatologists and hydrographers may work in the State Hydrological-Meteorological Institute, and cartographers in map and atlas publishing institutes. The most qualified may be recruited to assistant scientific cadres of higher schools and research institutes of the Polish Academy of Science.

Mathematics

Length of studies: 5 years.

The last 2 years of studies are given to specialization. During the fifth year, the student writes his thesis and takes part in diploma seminars.

Graduates may teach in general education or vocational schools or work in the Central Statistical Office, the State Insurance Bureau, the various scientific establishments under the Polish Academy of Science or under economic departments. Some may become assistant scientific research workers in universities and other higher schools, or in scientific institutes, such as the Mathematics Institute.

Physics

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master of Physics."

Specialization begins in the fourth year, either in experimental or theoretical physics, and students also begin their diploma work. Studies end with a diploma examination in the fifth year. Four weeks' pedagogical practice in schools is also required.

Graduates may teach in general education or vocational schools, or do scientific or didactic work in universities, polytechnics, medical academies, and higher agricultural schools. Two Polish research institutes which are always in need of new physicists are the Physics Institute of the Polish Academy of Science, which is primarily concerned with solid state physics, and the Institute of Nuclear Research. Physicists are also needed by the Institute of Physical Chemistry and the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Techniques of the Polish Academy of Science, as well as by other state institutes and industrial laboratories.

III. Technical and Agricultural Studies

Agriculture

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master Engineer Agriculturist."

Out of a total of 3,935 hours of program studies, 3,500 hours are divided between subjects required for all students, and 435 hours are designated principally for subjects connected with the field of specialization.

Practical experience is required in vacation practice work, during the first year. Semester practice work is designed to familiarize students with the environment in which plants and animals develop; the technical structure of agriculture; and with the organization of farming, particularly the organization of production processes.

Graduates may teach in agricultural schools, do inspection, or work in national councils and other agricultural associations and institutions.

Mining

Length of studies: 5–5½ years, depending on the specialization. If semester practice work is introduced into the program, studies may be lengthened to 5½–6 years. Graduates receive the title "Master Engineer of Mining."

At the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, specialization begins with the sixth semester. The program for the first five semesters includes theoretical and basic technical subjects; and for later semesters, specialized subjects.

Vacation practice work is required in mines and industrial establishments, and semester practice work for the first year of studies.

Graduates may work in various establishments concerned with mining and mining works.

Metallurgy

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master Engineer Metallurgist."

In the event that semester practice work is introduced in the first year of studies, the program will be lengthened to 5½ years (11 semesters). A number of specializations are offered, shown in the curriculums, and students must complete vacation practice work.

Graduates may work in the metallurgy industry or in building machine factories.

Wood Technology

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Master Engineer of Wood Technology."

As specialization in mechanical wood technology, the student may choose the technological-productive, technological-arrangement, or

technological-organizational field. Graduates may work in various plants and wood industries.

Specialization in chemical wood technology prepares for teaching in vocational schools, laboratory work in factories, scientific institutes, and the like.

IV. Law, Medicine, and Pedagogy

Higher Pedagogical Schools

Length of studies: 5 years. The objective of the higher pedagogical schools is to train teachers of general education and pedagogical subjects; of the secondary general education schools, pedagogical lyceums, and vocational schools. In addition, most of the university programs in humanities, social and natural sciences, and mathematics also prepare for teaching in secondary schools.

After finishing his studies, writing his diploma work, and passing the required examinations, the student receives his master diploma in the field of his specialization. This qualifies him for teaching the subjects of his specialization in the secondary general education schools, pedagogical lyceums, and vocational schools.

Studies in the higher pedagogical schools also provide the students with general knowledge in the pedagogical and social field. Therefore, students are required to study pedagogical, social sciences, and specialization subjects.

The plan of studies also includes practice teaching in various schools; other pedagogical work with young people outside of schools (i.e., settlements, camps, etc.); and industrial practice in such fields as physics, chemistry, and biology.

Specialization in Polish philology with library science trains librarians, who will also receive full rights to teach the Polish language.

Specialization in technical education prepares for teaching the subjects included in the category "technical occupations" in general education lyceums, teacher-training establishments, and out-of-school educational establishments.

Graduates of secondary vocational-technical schools are given primary consideration for admission in the field of specialization in technical education.

Two-Year Teachers Colleges

Teachers for elementary school grades are generally trained in normal schools (pedagogical lyceums), which are secondary schools, and in 2-year teachers colleges (*Studia Nauczycielskie*), or teachers

course, not included in official listings of higher educational institutions. Admissions to the colleges are based on completion of secondary education.

J. Kozielecki, in *Glos Nauczycielski* (Teacher's Voice), July 10, 1960, discusses at length the problems of the 2-year teachers colleges. He calls them "semi-higher pedagogical schools" with programs more like secondary than higher education, and recommends that the teachers colleges select better qualified youth, reform the internal structure and organization of the schools, and lengthen the curriculum to 3 years.

Professional Agricultural Pedagogical Study Course

In this 1-year course, studies are open to those who have a diploma testifying to the completion of higher studies, and who are interested in teaching agricultural subjects; to those engaged in instructional-educational work in agriculture, and to those employed in the administration of agricultural education. Candidates must take an entrance examination. Graduates receive a certificate.

Library Science

Length of studies: 5 years. Graduate receives the title "Master of Library Science."

Required disciplines (not listed in curriculum tables, app. D):

Three foreign languages
Philosophy
Political economy
Logic
History of books and libraries
Librarianship and library science
Bibliography
Selected readings
Special departments in libraries
Editorial problems
History of Poland
History and organization of science
Elective subject:
- History of Polish culture
- History of literature
- Biology
- Others

4 weeks of library practice work after each year of the first 4 years of study

A certain number of graduates may work or teach in library training schools (secondary library schools, vocational courses for library workers) or as bibliographers in various editorial and scientific-research establishments.

Law

Length of studies: 5 years. Upon completion, the graduate receives the title "Master of Law."

Studies prepare for work in various law courts, for positions in general and economic administration, and for legal work in various other industries and trades.

Medicine and Stomatology

Length of studies for medicine: 6 years. Graduates receive the title "Physician."

Length of studies for stomatology: 5 years. Graduates receive the title "Physician-Dentist."

The program of studies for the first 2 years is the same for both fields. The specialization, stomatology, begins in the third year. After the third and fourth years, those specializing in stomatology are required to complete vacation practice work in hospitals and polyclinics. Vacation practice work for medical students is not required.

After 5 years of studies, medical students undertake their pre-diploma practice work as follows: 10 weeks each in interning, surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics. After completing their full 6 years of studies, graduates are sent to hospitals where they work for 12 months. On completion of this tour of duty, they may continue in hospital work or work in clinics, medical centers near factories, research institutes, or in medical academy clinics.

APPENDIX D

Curriculums

I. Humanities and Social Sciences
II. Mathematics and Natural Sciences
III. Technical and Agricultural Studies
IV. Law, Medicine, and Pedagogy

The individual curriculums listed in the tables are from the latest available catalogs of various Polish higher education institutions, and are similar to curriculums in the same fields of study in Polish higher schools generally. Most of the curriculums are for the 1961–62 school year. The dates of catalogs consulted are indicated with the name of each institution as the source for each curriculum table.

Subjects as a whole are listed in the course order in which they appear in the catalogs, by hours per week (lecture and other), year, and semester. Where simple listings of courses are given, sufficient data were not available to construct detailed tables. The total number of hours in some tables have been approximated, since not all sources included these data.

Curriculums

I. Humanities and Social Sciences

Economics of Industry
Foreign Trade
General Economics
History
English Philology
Polish Philology
Russian Philology
Philosophy
Political Economy
Psychology
Sociology

Table 6.—Economics of Industry—Central School of Planning and Statistics: Warsaw, 1960–61 [1]

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year		
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester	
	Hours per week										
Total:											
Lectures	11	12	9	13	12	13	10	10	2	-------	
Other	21	19	21	17	14	14	8	8	2	-------	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Political economy:											
Lectures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-------		
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Economic history:											
Lectures	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Economic geography:											
Lectures	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Economic geography of Poland:											
Lectures	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Mathematics:											
Lectures	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Statistics:											
Lectures	-------	2	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	-------	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Encyclopedia of law:											
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------		

DIPLOMA WORK

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6.—Economics of Industry—Central School of Planning and Statistics: Warsaw, 1960–61 [1]—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foreign language:										
English or French:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
German or Russian:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Proseminar in political economy:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2								
Proseminar in one: Political economy; economic history; economic geography; statistics.										
Lectures										
Other			2	2						
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military studies:										
Lectures										
Other	5	5	5	5	4	4				
Technology:										
Lectures	2	2	2							
Other	2	1	2							
Technical drawing:										
Lectures										
Other	2									
Accounting:										
Lectures			2	2	2					
Other			2	2	2					
Economics of industry:										
Lectures				2	1					
Other										
Economics of investment:										
Lectures				2	1					
Other										
Civil law:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other										
Finance:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other										
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures						2	2	2		
Other										
Economics of construction:										
Lectures						2				
Other										
Economics of enterprises:										
Lectures					2	3				
Other						2				
Seminar in one: Economics of enterprises; economics of investment; political economy; industry:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other										
Economic politics:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Specialization lecture:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Diploma seminar:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2	2	
Elective lecture:										
Lectures								2	2	
Other										
Finances of industrial enterprises:										
Lecture							2			
Other										

DIPLOMA WORK

[1] Studies for Polish economics of production as a whole cover economics of industry, agriculture, and urban economy. The curriculum for the various areas is essentially the same, and the table for Economics of Industry is representative of academic requirements for other economics courses.

Table 7.—Foreign Trade—Central School of Planning and Statistics: Warsaw, 1960–61

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	10	10	13	8	10	14	13	8	6	2
Other	23	23	20	17	14	16	8	8	6	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Political economy:										
Lectures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Economic geography:										
Lectures	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mathematics:										
Lectures	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Accounting:										
Lectures	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Commercial science:										
Lectures	2	2	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	2	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Foreign languages:										
Russian:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
English, German, or French:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	2
Proseminar in political economy:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Physical education:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	2	2	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Military studies:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	5	5	5	5	4	4	-------	-------	-------	-------
Statistics:										
Lectures	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Encyclopedia of law:										
Lectures	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Civil law:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
International law:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proseminar in one: Political economy; encyclopedia of law; civil law; economic geography:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Organization and techniques of foreign trade:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Transport and expediency in foreign trade:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Seminar in one: Political economy; international law; transport and expediency in foreign trade:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------

Table 7.—Foreign Trade—Central School of Planning and Statistics: Warsaw, 1960–61—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures						2	2	2		
Other										
Civil and commercial law of capitalist states:										
Lectures						2	3			
Other										
Finances and credit:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other										
International economic relations:										
Lectures						2	2			
Other										
Economics of foreign trade:										
Lectures							2			
Other										
International accounts:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Market conditions:										
Lectures								2		
Other										
Diploma seminar:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2	2	2
Elective lecture:										
Polish language:										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Foreign language:										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Specialization lecture:										
Lectures									2	2
Other										

Table 8.—General Economics—Higher School of Economics, Cracow: 1959–60

[x indicates courses offered each year]

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Introduction to methodology of science	x				
Political economy	x	x	x		
Economic history	x				
Economic geography	x	x			
Mathematics	x				
Technology of basic branches of industry	x				
Foreign languages (English, French, German, Russian)	x	x	x	x	
Proseminars in political economy, economic history, economic geography, and statistics	x	x	x		
Physical education	x	x			
Military studies	x	x	x		
Statistics	x	x			
Law		x	x		
Accounting		x	x		
Finance		x	x		
Economics and organization of industrial enterprises		x	x		
Organization of work and management		x			
Encyclopedia of law and civil law			x		
Econometrics			x		
Social-political structures			x	x	
Analysis of balances			x		
Economics of agriculture			x	x	
Development of economic thought				x	
Economic policy				x	
Philosophy or sociology				x	
Fundamentals of merchandise turnover				x	
Diploma seminar				x	x
Specialization lecture				x	x
Elective lecture				x	x
The approximate number of hours of study per week per year for each semester were:					
Lectures	15	14	14	14	4
Other	20	22	14	4	2

Table 9.—History (with archives specialty)—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	6	9	9	7	14	18	26	22	14	8
Other	19	19	22	22	19	20	12	10	4	2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Establishment of People's Poland:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other										
Ancient history:										
Lectures	3	3								
Other	2	2								
Introduction to historical research:										
Lectures	1	1								
Other	2	2								
Latin:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	2	2						
Foreign languages:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2				
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—History (with archives specialty)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Military subjects:										
Lectures										
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Political economy:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other			1	1						
General history to 1789:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other			2	2						
Ancient history of Polish lands:										
Lectures		3								
Other										
History of Poland to 1795:										
Lectures			2	2	2	2				
Other			2	2	1	1				
Study aids for history of the Middle Ages:										
Lectures			1	1						
Other			2	2						
Study aids for modern and most recent history:										
Lectures										
Other				2						
Monograph lecture or pro-seminar in one: Most recent Polish history; most recent general history:										
Lectures			2							
Other			2							
History study aids:[3]										
Lectures										
Other					2	1				
General history:										
Lectures					2	2	3	3		
Other					1	1				
Lectures [1]					2	2	3	3		
Other [1]										
Monograph lectures:										
Lectures					2	2	2	2	4	4
Other										
Lectures [1]					2	2	2	2	2	2
Other [1]										
Seminar:[3]										
Lectures										
Other					2	2	2	2	2	2
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures						2	2			
Other						2	2			
Lectures [1]						2	2			
Other [1]										
Methods of teaching history:										
Lectures							1	1		
Other							2	2		
History of U.S.S.R.:[3]										
Lectures							3	3		
Other										
History of Poland:										
Lectures					2	2	2	2		
Other					1	1	1	1		
Lectures [1]					2	2	2	2		
Other [1]										
History of Poland to 1945: [1]										
Lectures									3	
Other										
History of establishment and administration of the Polish State: [1]										
Lectures					2	2	2	2		
Other										
Archives: [1]										
Lectures					2	2	2	2	2	
Other					2	2	2	2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—History (with archives specialty)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Latin paleography: [1]										
Lectures										
Other					1	1	1	1	1	
Neography: [1]										
German:										
Lectures										
Other					1	1	1	1	1	
Russian:										
Lectures										
Other					1	1	1	1	1	
Fundamentals of the establishment of and the law of the Polish People's Republic: [1]										
Lectures									2	2
Other										
Editorial problems and special lectures: [1]										
Lectures									1	
Other									1	

[1] Archives specialty.
[2] Includes both general courses and archives specialty.

Table 10a.—English Philology: University of Łódź, 1961–62

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Logic	x				
History of England, with knowledge of geography and contemporary England	x				
History of English literature	x	x		x	
English language practical exercises	x	x	x	x	x
Descriptive grammar of the English language	x	x			
English life and institutions	x				
Introduction to literature science	x				
Russian language	x	x			
Latin language	x	x			
Physical education	x	x			
Political economy with proseminar		x			
History of England and the United States		x			
Phonetics		x			
German language		x	x		
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development			x	x	
History of English literature with seminar			x		
Monograph lectures:					
Language in modern English literature			x		x
English word creation			x	x	x
English drama in the 20th century			x		x
J. Conrad and the modern novel in England				x	
Historical grammar of the English language			x		
Elements of pedagogical sciences			x		
French language			x		
History of the English language with introduction to Germanic linguistics				x	
Methods of teaching the English language and literature				x	
Seminars on the monograph lectures				x	
Theory of literature					x
Diploma seminars:					
English drama in the 20th century					x
English word creation					x
General linguistics					x
Greek language					x
The approximate number of hours of study per week for each semester were:					
Lectures	10	9	14	10	8
Other	15	23	15	12	10

Table 10b.—Polish Philology (first 3 years)—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester
	Hours per week					
Total:						
Lectures	10	8	9	7	9	9
Other	18	20	19	19	14	15
History of Poland:						
Lectures	2	2	2			
Other						
History of Polish literature:						
Lectures	2	2			2	2
Other	3	3			2	2
Introduction to literary research:						
Lectures	2	2				
Other						
Descriptive grammar:						
Lectures	2	2				
Other	2	2				
Old Church grammar:						
Lectures	2					
Other		2				
Latin language:						
Lectures						
Other	2	2	2	2		
Foreign languages:						
Lectures						
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2
Physical education:						
Lectures						
Other	2	2	2	2		
Military subjects:						
Lectures						
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5
Logic:						
Lectures			1	1		
Other			1	1		
Political economy:						
Lectures			2	2		
Other			1	1		
Poetics, stylistics, versification:						
Lectures						
Other			2	2		
Historical grammar:						
Lectures			2	2		
Other			2	2		
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:						
Lectures					2	2
Other					2	2
Elements of pedagogical sciences:						
Lectures					2	2
Other					1	2
History of language with elements of semantics:						
Lectures					3	3
Other					2	2
Foreign literature:						
Lectures			2	2		
Other						

Table 10b.—Polish Philology (Specialties last 2 years)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	Linguistics				Historical-literary			
	4th year		5th year		4th year		5th year	
	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week							
Total:								
Lectures	10	10	4	4	8	6	4	4
Other	9	11	2	2	7	9	2	2
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:								
Lectures	2				2			
Other	2				2			
Methods of teaching history of literature and language:								
Lectures	2	2			2	2		
Other	3	3			3	3		
Comparative grammar of the Slavic languages:								
Lectures	2	2						
Other		2						
History of language, with elements of semantics:								
Lectures								
Other		2				2		
General linguistics:								
Lectures		2						
Other								
Monograph lectures:								
Linguistics; history of Polish literature:								
Lectures	4	4						
Other								
Linguistics or history of Polish literature:								
Lectures			4	4				
Other								
Monograph lectures:								
History of literature; theory of literature; linguistics:								
Lectures					4	4		
Other								
History of Polish literature:								
Lectures							4	4
Other								
Diploma seminar:								
Lectures								
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greek language:								
Lectures								
Other	2	2						
Discussions: Contemporary literature:								
Lectures								
Other						2		

Table 10c.—Russian Philology (first 3 years)—University of Wroclaw: 1959–60

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester
Total:						
Lectures	10	9	11	8	7	6
Other	14	15	15	10	13	12
History of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.:						
Lectures	2	2	2			
Other						
History of Slavic literature:						
Lectures	2	2				
Other		2				
History of Russian literature to end of 18th century:						
Lectures	2	2				
Other	2	2				
Introduction to history of Russian literature—poetics, stylistics, and versification:						
Lectures						
Other	2	2				
Grammar of the old Church-Slavonic language:						
Lectures	2				1	
Other	2				1	
Logic:						
Lectures		1	1			
Other		1	1			
Descriptive grammar of the Russian language:						
Lectures	2	2				
Other	2	2				
Russian language practical exercises:						
Lectures						
Other	6	6	6	6	6	6
Philosophy:						
Lectures			2	2		
Other			2	2		
History of Russian literature—1st half of 19th century:						
Lectures			2	2		
Other			2	2		
Survey and characteristics of Slavic languages:						
Lectures				2		
Other						
Descriptive grammar of the Russian language (syntax):						
Lectures			4			
Other			4			
Historical grammar of Russian language with dialectology:						
Lectures					2	2
Other					2	2
History of Western European literature:						
Lectures				2		
Other						
History of Russian literature—last half of 19th and beginning of 20th century:						
Lectures					2	2
Other					2	2
Elements of pedagogical sciences:						
Lectures					2	2
Other					2	2

Table 10c.—Russian Philology (Specialties last 2 years) University of Wroclaw: 1959–60—Continued

Subjects	Historical-literary				Linguistics			
	4th year		5th year		4th year		5th year	
	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
Total:								
Lectures	11	11	2	2	10	10	2	2
Other	14	16	10	8	14	14	8	6
History of Soviet literature:								
Lectures	2	2			2	2		
Other	2	2			2	2		
Discussion: History of Russian literary language:								
Lectures								
Other	2	2			2	2		
Russian language practical exercises:								
Lectures								
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Methods of teaching Russian language and literature:								
Lectures	2	2			2	2		
Other	2	2			2	2		
Theory of literature:								
Lectures	2	2						
Other								
History of Ukrainian and Byelorussian literature:								
Lectures	2	2						
Other								
Monograph lectures:								
Polish motifs in Russian literature, last half of 19th century:								
Lectures	1	1	1	1				
Other								
Traces of intonational and metrical differences in Russian language:								
Lectures					2	2	2	2
Other								
Romanticism in Slavic literature:								
Lectures	1	1	1	1				
Other								
Introduction to history of Slavic literature:								
Lectures	1	1						
Other								
Diploma seminar:								
History of Russian literature of last half of 19th century, and Russian and Soviet literature:								
Lectures								
Other	2	2	2	2				
History of Russian literature at close of 18th and 1st half of 19th century:								
Lectures								
Other	2	2	2	2				
History of Russian accent:								
Lectures								
Other					2	2	2	2
Language seminar:								
Lectures								
Other		2	2					
General linguistics:								
Lectures					2	2		
Other								
Comparative grammar of Slavic languages, with elements of comparative grammar of Indo-European languages:								
Lectures					2	2		
Other								
Historical-literary seminar:								
Lectures								
Other					2	2	2	

Table 11.—Philosophy—University of Warsaw: 1960–61

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Chair of Philosophy: [1]					
Philosophy: Principal problems and precepts	x				
Introduction to semantics	x				
Theory of truth		x			
Derivation of moral norms		x			
Ethics		x			
History and enlightenment		x			
Diploma seminar				x	x
Chair of the History of Modern Philosophy:					
Ancient philosophy		x			
Contemporary philosophy			x		
Contemporary Catholic philosophy	x				
Critique on the foundations of contemporary religious schools	x				
History of modern philosophy		x			
History of philosophy	x				
Interpretation of philosophical texts	x				
Rationalism and irrationalism in radical streams of the Polish reformation, 16th and 17th centuries		x			
Offered in various years:					
History and freedom.					
History of religious subjectivism.					
History of 19th-century socialism.					
History of German social thought and culture.					
Polish philosophy of the 19th century.					

[1] Other chairs under the Philosophy Faculty are History of Ancient and Middle Ages Philosophy, Aesthetics, Logic. They offer similar programs, with differences in curriculums according to specialization.

Table 12.—Political Economy—University of Warsaw: 1960–61

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Chair of Political Economy: [1]					
Political economy	x	x	x	x	x
Values and returns of agricultural products in socialism				x	x
Introduction to economic sciences	x				
Theory of economic growth and programing				x	x
Theory of costs and values				x	x
Theory of wages				x	x
Methods and results of state intervention in countries with highly developed capitalism				x	x
Use of econometric methods in planned economy				x	x
Problems of financing growth in socialism				x	x
Economics and history of economic thought				x	
Diploma seminar				x	x
Chair of Economic History:					
Introduction to research methods of economic history	x	x			
World economic history	x				
Economic history of Poland		x			
Capitalism in Poland				x	x
Diploma seminar				x	x

[1] Other chairs under the Political Economy Faculty are: History of Economic Thought, Economic Planning and Policy, International Economic Relations, Statistics, Econometry. They offer similar programs, with differences in curriculums according to specialization.

Table 13.—Psychology—University of Poznań: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Anatomy and physiology of the nervous system	x				
Psychology of motivation of activity	x	x			
General psychology:					
Lecture and proseminar	x				
Lecture and seminar		x			
Seminar			x		
Logic	x				
Statistical methods	x				
Two foreign languages	x	x			
Physical education	x	x			
Military studies[1]	x	x	x		
Physiology of the higher nervous functions	x				
Developmental and educational psychology		x			
Lecture and seminar			x		
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development		x			
Elements of neurology		x			
Psychology of remembering and thinking			x		
Pedagogy			x	x	
Elements of clinical psychology and methods of research of individuality			x		
Evolution and heredity			x		
Political economy			x		
Ethics				x	
Methods of elementary instruction				x	
Methods of teaching psychology				x	
History of pspchology				x	x
Monograph lectures:					
Psychology of rehabilitating invalids				x	
Social psychology				x	x
Fundamentals of general psychopathology				x	
Fundamentals of general psychology and pathology					x
Educational psychology					x
Diploma seminar					x
Diploma examination					x
The approximate number of hours of study per week for each semester were:					
Lectures	10	10	10	11	7
Other	14	14	14	6	2

Table 14.—Sociology—University of Warsaw: 1960–61

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Chair of History of Social Thought:					
Problem of social integration in capitalist societies		x	x	x	
Diploma seminar			x	x	
History and social change		x	x	x	
Polish intelligentsia		x	x		
Marx and 19th-century sociology		x			
Sociological schools in Poland, 1918–39		x			
History of social thought		x	x		
Prognosis and sociological theories in ideological controversies		x			
Chair of sociology:[1]					
Sociological problems, study techniques, and scientific fields of activity			x	x	
Introduction to sociology	x				
Workshop: Practical occupations	x				
Methodology of social research			x		
Offered in various years:					
Individuality and social roles.					
Social axiology in heretical streams.					
Sociology of law.					
Analysis of contemporary American sociological theories.					
Social structure in highly industrialized countries.					

[1] Other chairs under the Sociology Faculty are Sociology of Political Affiliations, Theory of Morality, and Sociography. They offer similar programs, with differences in curriculums according to specialization.

II. Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Biology
Chemistry
Geography
Mathematics
Physics

Table 15.—Biology (with botany and zoology specialties)—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	14	12	11	9	10	10	21	14	11	3
Other	25	27	22	21	26	26	19	18	4	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General and inorganic chemistry:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other	5	5								
Physics for biologists:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other										
General geology:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other	1	2								
Botany:										
Lectures	3	3	3	3						
Other	3	3	3	3						
Zoology:										
Lectures	3	3	3	3						
Other	3	3	3	3						
Human anatomy:										
Lectures	2									
Other	2									
2 foreign languages:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2				
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military subjects:										
Lectures										
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Physics workshop:										
Lectures										
Other		3								
Organic chemistry:										
Lectures			3							
Other			3							
Soil science:										
Lectures			2							
Other			2							
Physical and colloidal chemistry:										
Lectures				2						
Other				2						

Table 13.—Biology (with botany and zoology specialties)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Biometry:										
Lectures				1						
Other				2						
Biochemistry:										
Lectures					2					
Other					3					
General anthropology:										
Lectures					2					
Other					1					
Plant physiology:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					3	3				
Animal physiology:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					3	3				
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Botany or zoology workshop:										
Lectures										
Other					8	8				
Microbiology:										
Lectures						2				
Other						3				
Logic:										
Lectures						2	[1] 2			
Other						1	[1] 1			
Evolution:										
Lectures									2	2
Other										
Preservation of nature:										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Monograph lectures:										
Lectures							[1] 6	[1] 5	6	
Other							[1]	[1]		
Specialization seminar:										
Lectures							[1]	[1]		
Other							[1] 2	[1] 2	2	2
Methods of teaching biology:										
Lectures							[1] 1	[1] 1	1	1
Other							[1] 2	[1] 2	2	2
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development: [1]										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		
Animal cytology and histology: [2]										
Lectures							3			
Other							2			
Plant geography: [1]										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Zoogeography: [1]										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Specialization workshop: [1]										
Lectures										
Other							8	8		
Genetics: [1]										
Lectures								2		
Other										
Embryology: [2]										
Lectures								2		
Other								2		
Plant cytology: [3]										
Lectures							3			
Other							2			
Plant ecology: [3]										
Lectures								2		
Other								2		

[1] Includes both botany and zoology specialities.
[2] Zoology specialty.
[3] Botany specialty.

Table 16.—Chemistry—Marie Curie-Skłodowska University: Lublin, 1962–63

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:[1]										
Lectures	9	10	9	9	11	10	16	6	17	14
Other	22	27	27	24	21	25	16	24	9	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mathematics:										
Lectures	4	3	2	2						
Other	3	2	2	2						
Inorganic chemistry:										
Lectures	5	4								
Other	12	12	10	10						
Accounting exercises in inorganic chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other	1	1								
Russian language:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2							
Western European language:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Physics:										
Lectures		2	2	3	3					
Other										
Accounting exercises in physics:										
Lectures										
Other		1	1							
Analytical chemistry:										
Lectures		1	1							
Other										
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military studies:										
Lectures										
Other		5	5	5	5	5				
Physics workshop:										
Lectures										
Other			3	3						
Organic chemistry:										
Lectures			4	4						
Other					12	12				
Logic:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Elements of theoretical physics:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Physical chemistry:										
Lectures					4	4				
Other						4	4	4		
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures						2	2			
Other										
Accounting exercises in physical chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other					2	2				
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Chemistry—Marie-Curie-Sklodowska University: Lublin, 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crystallography:										
Lectures							3			
Other							3			
Chemical technology:										
Lectures							3	3		
Other							5	5		
Nuclear chemistry:										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Chemistry of colloids:										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Methods of teaching chemistry:										
Lectures							1	1		
Other							2	2		
Methods of teaching physics:										
Lectures							1		1	
Other								1	1	
Workshop: Physical chemistry; chemical technology; inorganic chemistry; organic chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other								10		
Monograph lectures:										
Inorganic chemistry:										
Lectures									3	3
Other										
Fundamentals of organic synthesis:										
Lectures									3	3
Other										
Physiochemistry of surface phenomena:										
Lectures									3	3
Other										
Technology of cement:										
Lectures									3	3
Other										
Seminars:										
Inorganic chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2
Organic chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2
Physical chemistry:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2
Chemical technology:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2
Safety and work hygiene:										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Instrumental analysis (optional lecture):										
Lectures									2	2
Other										

[1] Total number of hours is not given in the university catalog. Therefore, the totals shown are approximations, especially in the fifth year, where it is not clear whether all students must take part in all seminars or in just one.

Table 17.—Geography (with geomorphology and hydrography specialties)—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	10	11	8	5	18	13	18	19	9	3
Other	23	21	20	20	21	15	15	9	3	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Astronomical fundamentals of geography:										
Lectures	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cartography and topography:										
Lectures	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	4	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Statistics:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Dynamic and historic geology:										
Lectures	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Proseminar in physical geography:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Political economy:										
Lectures	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Foreign languages:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2	------	------	------	------
Physical education:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Military subjects:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5	------	------	------	------
Meteorology and climatology:										
Lectures	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
History of geographic discoveries:										
Lectures	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Geomorphology:										
Lectures	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	[1]2	------
Other	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hydrography and oceanography:										
Lectures	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Soil geography and soil science:										
Lectures	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Proseminars:										
Economic geography:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Physical geography of Poland:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------
Regional geography:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Agricultural geography:										
Lectures	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Geography (with geomorphology and hydrography specialities)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Geography of industry and transport:										
Lectures					2					
Other					2					
Geography of habitation and population:										
Lectures					2					
Other					1					
Physical geography of Poland:										
Lectures					2					
Other					2					
Regional geography of the world:										
Lectures					4	6				
Other										
Biogeography:										
Lectures					3					
Other					2					
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Experimental physics: [1]										
Lectures					3	3	3			
Other					3	3				
Economic geography of Poland:										
Lectures						2				
Other						2				
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development: [2]										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		
Methods of teaching geography: [2]										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		
Discussions: [2]										
Lectures										
Other							1	1	1	1
Petrography of rock plants: [2]										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Geomorphology of Poland: [2]										
Lectures							1	1		
Other										
Specialization seminar: [2]										
Lectures										
Other							2	2	2	2
Regional geology, Poland: [2]										
Lectures								2	2	
Other										
Polish soils: [2]										
Lectures								2		
Other										
Urban physiography: [2]										
Lectures								2		
Other										
Geomorphological methods of terrain research: [2]										
Lectures								1		
Other										
Monograph lecture: Preservation of nature: [2]										
Lectures								1		
Other										
History and methodology of geography: [2]										
Lectures									1	
Other										

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Geography (with geomorphology and hydrography specialties)—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Monograph lectures:										
Lectures [3]								1	1	1
Other										
Lectures [1]									1	2
Other										
Hydraulics: [1]										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Polish climate: [1]										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Oceanography: [1]										
Lectures							1	1		
Other										
Hydrogeology: [1]										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Methods of hydrographic workouts: [1]										
Lectures							1	1		
Other							2	2		
Hydrography of Poland and principles of water economy: [1]										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Potamology and limnology: [1]										
Lectures								1		
Other										

[1] Hydrography specialty.
[2] Includes both geomorphology and hydrography specialties.
[3] Geomorphology specialty.

Table 18.—Mathematics—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	9	9	10	11	11	7	14	8	8	6
Other	19	19	18	18	16	12	5	4	9	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Introduction to mathematics:										
Lectures	2									
Other	1									
Higher algebra:										
Lectures	2	2	2							
Other	2	2	2							
Analytical geometry:										
Lectures	3	3								
Other	2	2								
Mathematical analysis:										
Lectures	2	4	4	5						
Other	3	4	2	2						

Table 18.—Mathematics—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foreign languages:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2				
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military subjects:										
Lectures										
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Experimental physics:										
Lectures			4	4						
Other			3	3						
Differential equations (ordinary):										
Lectures				2	2					
Other				2	2					
Differential geometry:										
Lectures					3					
Other					2					
Theoretical mechanics:										
Lectures					2	3				
Other					2	2				
Analytical functions:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					2	2				
Theory of numbers, with respect to topology:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Actual functions and elements of analytical functions:										
Lectures							2			
Other							1			
Theory of differential equations regarding derivative particles:										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		
Logic:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Seminar:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2	2	2
Monograph and facultative lectures:										
Lectures							4	4	4	4
Other										
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures							2			
Other										
Development of mathematical comprehension:										
Lectures									2	2
Other									2	2
Methods of teaching mathematics:										
Lectures									1	
Other									2	
Methods of teaching physics:										
Lectures									1	
Other									3	

Table 19.—Physics—University of Toruń: 1961–62

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	14	10	12	14	9	8	14	14	4	1
Other	20	23	22	23	24	25	13	18	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Higher algebra:										
Lectures	2									
Other	2									
Analytical geometry:										
Lectures	2									
Other	2									
Mathematical analysis:										
Lectures	4	4	5	3						
Other	3	3	3	2						
General chemistry:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other										
Experimental physics:										
Lectures	4	4	4	4						
Other	2	2	2	2						
Chemistry workshop:										
Lectures										
Other		4								
Physics workshop:										
Lectures										
Other		3	3	3	3	12				
Foreign languages:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4	2	2				
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military subjects:										
Lectures										
Other	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Technical drawing:										
Lectures										
Other			2							
General astronomy:										
Lectures			3							
Other			1							
Theoretical mechanics:										
Lectures				3	3					
Other				2	2					
Electronics:										
Lectures				4						
Other				3						
Introduction to atomic and molecular physics:										
Lectures					2					
Other										
Introduction to nuclear physics:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					1	1				
Introduction to solid state physics:										
Lectures					2					
Other										
Physics proseminar:										
Lectures										
Other					2	2				
Electronics workshop:										
Lectures										
Other					9					
Theoretical physics:										
Lectures						6	6	6		
Other						3	3	3		

Table 19—Physics—University of Toruń: 1961–62—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lecturs							2	2		
Othere							2	2		
Nuclear physics workshop:										
Lectures										
Other							4			
Physics seminar:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2		
Mathematical methods of physics:										
Lectures							3			
Other							2			
Monograph lectures:										
Lectures							3	3		
Other										
Specialized workshop:										
Lectures										
Other								8		
Elements of pedagogical sciences:										
Lectures								2		
Other										
Methods of teaching physics:										
Lectures								1	1	1
Other								3	3	3
Monograph lectures: Experimental physics; theoretical physics:										
Lectures									3	
Other										
Seminar: Experimental physics, theoretical physics:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2

III. Technical and Agricultural Studies

Agriculture
Metallurgy
Mining
Wood Technology

Table 20.—Agriculture—Higher School of Agriculture: Poznań, 1962–63

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	14	14	18	15	14		18	14	10	
Other	23	23	20	21	17		13	18	18	12
Mathematics:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other	2	2								
Physics:										
Lectures	2	3								
Other	2	2								
Chemistry:										
Lectures	4	4								
Other	6	6								
Botany:										
Lectures	3	2								
Other	3	3								
Zoology:										
Lectures	2	2								
Other	2	2								
Introduction to agricultural science:										
Lectures	1									
Other										
Foreign language exercises:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	3						
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Domestic science studies:										
Lectures										
Other	4	4	4	4						
Military studies:										
Lectures										
Other										
Animal anatomy:										
Lectures		1	2							
Other			3							
Political economy:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other			1	1						
Soil science, with geology:										
Lectures			3	2						
Other			2	2						
Biochemistry:										
Lectures			3							
Other			3							

SEMESTER PRACTICE: 26 WEEKS

Table 20.—Agriculture—Higher School of Agriculture: Poznań, 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Agricultural meteorology:										
Lectures			2							
Other			1							
Plant physiology:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other				2						
Animal physiology:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other				3						
Agricultural machine science:										
Lectures			2	3						
Other			2	3						
Microbiology:										
Lectures				2						
Other				2						
Genetics:										
Lectures				2						
Other										
Agricultural chemistry:										
Lectures					2					
Other					3					
General cultivation of soils and plants:										
Lectures					3					
Other					3					
General breeding of animals:										
Lectures					2					
Other					2					
Phytopathology:										
Lectures					1					
Other					2					
Entomology:										
Lectures					1					
Other					2					
Feeding of animals:										
Lectures					2		1			
Other					2		1			
Specific breeding of animals:										
Lectures					2		2	2		
Other					1		2	1		
Agricultural accounting:										
Lectures					1					
Other					2					
Agricultural amelioration:										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Specific cultivation of plants:										
Lectures							3	2		
Other							2	2		
Fruit and vegetable growing:										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Breeding and seeding of plants:										
Lectures							2			
Other							2			
Economics and organization of farming:										
Lectures							3	3		
Other							1	4		
General pedagogy:										
Lectures							1	2		
Other										
Economics of agriculture:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Didactics in the field of specialization:										
Lectures										
Other							1	6	13	10
Cultivation of meadows and pastures:										
Lectures								1	2	
Other								2		
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures								2	2	
Other								1	1	

SEMESTER PRACTICE: 26 WEEKS

Table 20.—Agriculture—Higher School of Agriculture: Poznań, 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
Diploma seminar:										
Lectures						SEMESTER PRACTICE: 26 WEEKS				
Other								2	2	2
Agrarian policy:										
Lectures									2	
Other										
Zoohygiene:										
Lectures									4	
Other									2	

Students are required to choose one of the following specializations:
Plant production.
Preservation of plants.
Animal production.
Agricultural melioration.
Mechanization of agriculture.

Table 21.—Metallurgy Specialty—Engineering Economics, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy: Cracow, 1959–60 [1]

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Accounting and calculation				x	
Analysis of activities of metallurgical enterprises					x
Analytical chemistry		x			
Coking				x	
Crystallography and mineralogy		x			
Durability of materials		x			
Economics of metallurgy			x	x	
Electrotechniques			x		
Energetic economy				x	
Fireproof materials			x		
Fuel science and thermodynamics			x		
Fundamentals of projecting foundries					x
General chemistry	x				
General metallurgy and casting		x	x		
Geometrical drawing	x				
Industrial finances					x
Industrial statistics				x	
Machine parts		x	x		
Mathematics	x	x			
Mechanics of fluids and gases		x			
Metallurgical transport				x	
Metallurgy of pig iron and steel				x	
Metal science and heat operation			x		
Military studies	x	x	x	x	
Organization and planning in metallurgy				x	x
Physical chemistry		x			
Physical education	x	x			
Physics	x	x			
Planning of national economy				x	x
Political economy			x		
Purchasing and marketing					x
Rolling and iron works				x	
Russian language	x	x			
Safety and work hygiene					x
School workshops	x				
Technical chemistry		x			
Technical drawing	x	x			
Technology of plastics transformation			x		
Theoretical mechanics	x	x			
Theoretical statistics			x	x	
Western European language		x	x	x	
The approximate number of hours of study per week for each semester were:					
Lectures	14	14	18	18	19
Other	22	21	17	18	9

[1] Other metallurgy specializations are plastic transformation—rolling and iron works; metallurgy of pig iron and steel; metal science and heat operation; heating economy; construction of metallurgical furnaces; plastic transformation—noniron metals; metallurgy of noniron metals; technology of noniron metals; and heat operation. They offer similar programs, with some differences in curriculums according to specialization.

Table 22.—Mining Specialty:[1] Exploitation of underground layers (coal, ores, salts), Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow, 1959–60

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Aerology				x	
Analytical chemistry	x	x			
Construction			x		
Crystallography, mineralogy, and petrography	x	x			
Durability of materials		x			
Dynamical and historical geology		x			
Economics, organization, and planning in mining				x	x
Electrical arrangements in mining				x	
Fundamentals of mine projections				x	x
General chemistry	x	x			
General electrotechniques		x	x		
Geodesy and mine surveying			x		
Geology of coal beds			x		
Geology of ore beds				x	
Geometrical drawing	x				
History of techniques					x
Hydromechanics			x		
Lifesaving				x	
Loading, formation, and transport machines			x	x	
Machine parts		x	x		
Machine science and heating techniques			x		
Mathematics	x	x			
Mechanical transformations				x	x
Mechanics of mine formations			x		
Military studies	x	x	x	x	
Mining	x				
Mining transports				x	
Mining works			x	x	x
Physical education	x	x			
Physics	x	x			
Political economy			x		
Rescue work and jurisprudence					x
Russian language	x	x			
Safety and work hygiene	x				
Science of materials	x				
Shaft removals					x
Special problems dealing with mechanics of mine formations					x
Technical drawing	x	x			
Theoretical mechanics		x			
Underground and open exploitation			x	x	x
Underground fires					x
Western European language			x	x	
The approximate number of hours of study per week for each semester were:					
Lectures	17	15	18	18	22
Other	19	20	18	18	14

[1] Other mining specializations are mechanical transformation of mines; petroleum mining and drilling; open exploitation; projection and construction of mining establishments; and economics of mining. They offer similar programs, with some differences in curriculums according to specialization.

Table 23.—Wood Technology—General and specialization subjects by year, Higher School of Agriculture: Poznań, 1962–63

Subjects	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year
Electrotechniques		x	x		
Geometrical drawing	x				
Higher mathematics	x	x			
Industrial construction				x	
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development			x		
Military studies	x	x	x		
Physical education	x	x			
Physics	x				
Political economy		x			
Production planning and organization				x	x
Russian language	x				
Safety and work hygiene				x or	x
Technical drawing	x	x			
Western European language	x	x			
Wood economics				x or	x
Specialty: Mechanical Wood Technology					
Applied chemistry		x			
General chemistry	x				
Glue and gluing of wood			x		
Heat techniques and powerplants		x	x		
Hydrothermal and plastics planing of wood			x		
Machine elements			x		
Machine repairs				x	
Material aids			x		
Mechanical wood technology					
Metal technology		x	x		
Principles of construction and technology of wood products				x	x
Projection of wood industry establishments				x	x
Technical mechanics		x			
Technology of sawing				x	
Transportation arrangements in the wood industry				x	
Wood planing implements			x	x	
Wood science	x	x			
Science of wood industry				x	
Approximate number of hours per week for each semester:					
Lectures	11	16	17	15	13
Other	21	17	11	13	11
Specialty: Chemical Wood Technology					
Analytical chemistry	x	x			
Chemical engineering			x	x	
Chemical machine science				x	x
Chemical wood technology				x	x
Chemistry and technology of glues, dyes, and lacquers			x	x	
General chemical technology			x		
General machine science		x			
Inorganic chemistry	x				
Organic chemistry		x			
Physical chemistry			x		
Wood transforming chemical establishments				x	x
Technology of (side) forestry products			x	x	
Wood chemistry			x		
Wood impregnation and conservation				x	
Approximate number of hours per week for each semester:					
Lectures	11	9	15	17	12
Other	16	20	14	13	11

IV. Law, Medicine, and Pedagogy

Law
Medicine
Pedagogy
Vocational Pedagogical Studies
Two-Year Teachers College

Table 24.—Law—University of Lublin: 1962–63

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	12	9	12	12	14	13	19	14	4	----
Other	18	20	18	18	17	17	8	8	----	----
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Political economy:										
Lectures	2	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	
Logic:										
Lectures	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Introduction to study of state and law:										
Lectures	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
General history of the state and law:										
Lectures	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
History of the state and Polish law:										
Lectures	3	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Russian language:										
Lectures	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Western European language:										
Lectures	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Other	2	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures	----	----	2	2	2	2	2	----	----	
Other	----	----	2	2	2	2	----	----	----	
DIPLOMA SEMINAR										

See footnote at end of table.

Table 24.—Law—University of Lublin: 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Roman law:										
Lectures			2	2						
Other				2						
State law:										
Lectures			3	3						
Other										
Administrative law:										
Lectures					4	4				
Other			2	2	2	2				
Criminal law:										
Lectures			3	3						
Other			2	2						
Latin:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2								
Physical education:										
Lectures										
Other	2	2	2	2						
Military studies:										
Lectures										
Other		5	5	5	5	5				
Criminal procedure:										
Lectures					2	3				
Other					2	2				
Organization of administration of justice:										
Lectures					2					
Other										
Civil law:										
Lectures					2	2	2	2		
Other					2	2	2	2		
International public law:										
Lectures					2	2				
Other					2	2				
Proseminar: subject selected by student:										
Lectures										
Other					2	2				
Population change:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Civil procedure:										
Lectures							3	3		
Other							2	2		
Financial law:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other							2	2		
Labor law:										
Lectures							3	3		
Other								2		
Agricultural law:										
Lectures							3			
Other							2			
International private law:										
Lectures										2
Other										
Diploma seminar (no hours given)							x	x	x	
Supplemental lectures:[1]										
Lectures							2	2	2	
Other										

DIPLOMA SEMINAR

[1] Administrative procedure
Civil and commercial law of capitalist states
Civil procedure of countries of the peoples' democracies
Doctrines of Italian Renaissance
Economic planning
Elements of law regarding treaties
Forensic medicine and psychiatry
International law of Middle Ages
Legal structure of private cities
Political structure of capitalist states (France, England)
Structure of the U.S.S.R.

Table 25.—Medicine (with stomatology specialty)—Pomeranian Academy of Medicine: Szczecin, 1962–63

[In a sixth year, students take practical exercises and seminars, and diploma examinations]

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	**14**	**13**	**12**	**10**	**17**	**19**	**34**	**21**	**36**	**26**
Other	**20**	**23**	**16**	**20**	**20**	**24**	**34**	**32**	**39**	**46**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Biology:										
Lectures	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
General chemistry:										
Lectures	5	5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Medical physics:										
Lectures	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Regular and topographic anatomy:										
Lectures	3	3	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	6	6	5	5	------	------	------	------	------	------
Medical propaedeutics:										
Lectures	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Latin:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
General military training:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	(1)	(1)	------	------	------	------
Other	4	4	4	4	4	4	------	------	------	------
Physical education:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Histology and embryology:										
Lectures	------	------	3	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	3	------	------	------	------	------	------
Physiological chemistry:										
Lectures	------	------	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------	------	------
Physiology:										
Lectures	------	------	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	------
Microbiology: [1]										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------
Physiopathology: [1]										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Pharmacology: [1]										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	3	3	2	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	------	------
Pathological anatomy: [1]										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	3	4	------	------	------	------
Internal diseases:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	[1] 3	[1] 3	3	3	3	3
Other	------	------	------	------	[1] 3	[1] 3	2	3	3	4
General surgery: [1]										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	------
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	[1] 2	[1] 2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	[1] 2	[1] 2	------	------	------	------

See footnote at end of table.

Table 25.—Medicine (with stomatology specialty)—Pomeranian Academy of Medicine: Szczecin, 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hygiene:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 3	[1] 3	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	[1] 2	[1] 1	-------	-------
Obstetrics and gynecology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	3	3	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Surgery and urology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	3	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	-------	-------
Children's diseases and child surgery:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	2	2
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	2	1	2
Skin and venereal diseases:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2	[2] 2	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	[2] 1	-------
Radiology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	1	-------	-------
Lectures [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	-------
Other [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	1	-------	-------
Nervous diseases:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	1	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	2	-------	-------
Military medical training: [4]										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	4	4	4	4
Contagious diseases and epidemiology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	1
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2
Surgery and orthopedics:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	3
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	3	4
Psychiatry:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Forensic medicine:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	2
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Lectures [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Other [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Eye diseases:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------
Lectures [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------
Other [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Stomatology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------
Lung tuberculosis:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	-------
Laryngology:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Lectures [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2
Other [3]	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Anatompathological dissection:										
Lectures	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 25.—Medicine (with stomatology specialty)—Pomeranian Academy of Medicine: Szczecin, 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Stomatology specialty courses:										
Prosthetics:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	1	1	1
Other	------	------	------	------	------	3	4	4	5	5
Preservative stomatology:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	------	------	------	------	3	3	5	5	5	5
Surgery:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	2	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	------
Stomatological surgery:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	2	2
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	3	5	6
Nervous diseases: 10 hours in psychiatry:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
Orthodontia:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3
Physiology of pregnancy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Internal and infectious diseases:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	3	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------
Internal disease: 20 hours in tuberculosis:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------

Facultative lectures:

Medicine	*Hours per year*
Introduction to philosophy	60
Logic	15
Psychology	15
History of medicine	30
Ethics and medical deontology	15
Foreign languages (Russian, English, French, or German)	60

[1] Includes both general course and stomatology specialty.
[2] Stomatology specialty.

Table 26.—Pedagogy—University of Lublin: 1962–63

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
Total:										
Lectures	10	7	10	12	8	8	11	9	4	3
Other	14	18	20	19	14	14	13	11	8	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marxist philosophy and theory of social development:										
Lectures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	------	------	------
Selections from biology, anatomy and physiology of man:										
Lectures	3	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
General psychology:										
Lecture	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Introduction to pedagogy:										
Lectures	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Introduction to pedagogical profession:										
Lectures	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Russian language:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Western European language:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Physical education, with teaching methods:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Military studies:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	5	5	5	5	5	------	------	------	------
Logic:										
Lectures	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ethics:										
Lectures	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Developmental and educational psychology:										
Lectures	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------
History of education:										
Lectures	------	------	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	2	2	2	------	------	------	------
Theory of education:										
Lectures	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
Political economy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------
Didactics:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Comparative pedagogy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Social pedagogy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Special pedagogy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Seminar: General pedagogy:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	------	------
Diploma seminar:										
Lectures	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	2	3	3

Table 26.—Pedagogy—University of Lublin: 1962–63—Continued

Subjects	1st year		2d year		3d year		4th year		5th year	
	1st semester	2d semester	3d semester	4th semester	5th semester	6th semester	7th semester	8th semester	9th semester	10th semester
	Hours per week									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Student consultation on pedagogical research methods:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2		
Pedagogical statistics:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2		
Structural organization of education:										
Lectures							2	2		
Other										
Teaching methods in elementary school:										
Lectures							1	1		
Other							1	1		
Orientation in schools:										
Lectures										
Other							2	2		
Orientation and pedagogical practice in various types of schools:										
Lectures										
Other									2	2
Methods of teaching pedagogical subjects:										
Lectures									1	1
Other									1	1
Social hygiene:										
Lectures									1	
Other									2	
Phonetics:										
Lectures									2	2
Other										

Table 26a.—One-year vocational pedagogical studies—Higher School of Agriculture: Poznań: 1962–63

Subjects	Hours per week	
Total:		
Lectures	18	11
Other	2	12
History and theory of education:		
Lectures	2	2
Other	2	2
Theory of teaching:		
Lectures	3	
Other		2
Psychology:		
Lectures	4	3
Other		
Rural socioeconomic problems:		
Lectures	4	
Other		
Methods of teaching vocational subjects:		
Lectures	2	2
Other		3
Methods of teaching; teaching aids:		
Lectures		
Other		2
Elements of hygiene:		
Lectures	3	
Other		
Theory and method of cultural-educational work in rural areas:		
Lectures		2
Other		2
Structure and organization of education:		
Lectures		2
Other		1

Table 27.—Two-year Teachers College: 1958–59

Group A. Subjects

The following program of instruction, from the Polish Ministry of Education, applies to all elementary specializations except the training of preschool teachers and guardians of children]

Subject	Number of hours per week in semesters			
	1	2	3	4
Total	18	19	17	13
Selections from philosophy	2	2	2	2
Psychology	2	2	2	----
Pedagogy	2	2	2	2
Methods of beginning teaching	----	1	2	3
History of education	----	----	----	2
School hygiene	----	----	----	2
Russian, English, French, or German language	2	2	2	----
Drawing	2	2	1	----
Handwork	2	2	2	----
Singing	2	2	2	2
Physical education	2	2	2	----
Speech	2	2	----	----
Military studies (men)	4	4	4	4
Optional subject: Playing an instrument—violin, mandolin, accordion	2	2	2	2

Group B. Subjects

[Specialization: Training elementary school teachers for teaching drawing and handwork]

	Number of hours per week in semesters			
	1	2	3	4
Total	36	36	31	36
Group A subjects without drawing and handwork	14	15	13	11
Group B subjects:				
Drawing, with painting	6	6	6	7
Perspective	2	1	----	----
Composition of forms	2	2	2	2
Information about art	1	1	1	1
Methods of teaching drawing	----	----	2	2
Technical drawing	1	1	----	----
Technology, with machine science	1	1	1	2
Physics	2	1	1	----
Work techniques	6	7	8	9
Organization of work	1	1	----	----
Methods of teaching handwork	----	----	2	2
Electives:				
Phototechniques	2	2	----	----
Radiotechniques	----	----	2	2
Decorating	----	2	2	----
Games	----	2	2	----
Modeling	2	2	----	----

Glossary

A

absolwent—graduate
Akademicki Związek Sportowy—Student Sports Association
akademie medyczne—medical academies

Ć

ćwiczenia—exercises

D

dyplom—diploma

E

egzamin dojrzałości—maturity examination
egzaminy praktyczne—practical examinations
egzaminy teoretyczne—theoretical examinations
egzaminy wstępne—entrance examinations

G

gimnazjum—gymnasium (a secondary school)
Główny Komitet Kultury Fizycznej i Turystyki—Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism

K

kandydaci—candidates

L

lekarz—physician
liceum dla pracujących—lyceum for workers (a secondary school)
liceum korespondencyjne—correspondence lyceum (a secondary school)
liceum ogólnokształcący—general education lyceum (a secondary school)
liceum pedagogiczne—pedagogical lyceum (a secondary teacher-training school)

M

magister—master
magister inżynier—master engineer
Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki—Ministry of Culture and Art
Ministerstwo Oświaty—Ministry of Education
Ministerstwo Szkolnictwa Wyższego—Ministry of Higher Education
Ministerstwo Zdrowia i Opieki Społecznej—Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

P

politechniki—polytechnics
Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa—Polish People's Republic

R

Rada Narodowa—National Council or People's Council

S

Sejm—Parliament
studia dla pracujących—studies for workers
studia eksternistyczne—external studies
studia pedagogiczne—pedagogical studies
studia uniwersyteckie—university studies
studia wieczorowe—evening studies
studia zaoczne—correspondence studies
studjum nauczycielskie—teacher-training colleges
szkoła felczerska—a secondary school for medical assistants
szkoła 11-letnia ogólnokształcąca—11-year general education school
szkoła pielęgniarska—nurses training school
szkoła podstawowa—elementary school
szkoła średnia—secondary school
szkoła średnia ogólnokształcąca—secondary general education school
szkoła zaoczna—correspondence school
szkoła zawodowa—vocational school

Ś

świadectwo dojrzałości—certificate of maturity

T

technikum—secondary vocational/technical school

U

uniwersytety—universities

W

wykłady—lectures
wyższe szkoły—higher schools
wyższe szkoły artystyczne—higher schools of art
wyższe szkoły ekonomiczne—higher schools of economics
wyższe szkoły muzyczne—higher schools of music
wyższe szkoły pedagogiczne—higher schools of pedagogy
wyższe szkoły plastyczne—higher schools of plastics
wyższe szkoły rolnicze—higher schools of agriculture
wyższe szkoły teatralne i filmowe—higher schools of theater and films
wyższe szkoły techniczne—higher technical schools
wyższe szkoły wychowania fizycznego—higher schools of physical education

Z

Zrzeszenie Studentów Polskich (ZSP)—Polish Student Association
Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (ZMS)—Union of Socialist Youth
Związek Młodzieży Wiejskiej (ZMW)—Union of Rural Youth

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